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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

This Week

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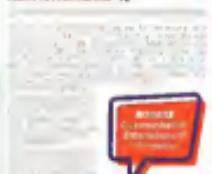
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According to therapists, the only thing that distinguishes the Clinton-Lewinsky affair from legions of everyday adulteries was the location. The office romance, the affair between an older man and a younger woman, the ensuing lies all are well recognized in the culture of betrayal.

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The tube's cult of youth

Many of the new shows this fall have an Ally McBeal focus on single white women while cast a line—including the Canadian series *De Vos's* newest starring Monica Campbell—containing intelligence with a broad appeal



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Young adults who were conceived from the frozen sperm of anonymous donors are seeking information about their fathers

From The Editor

What did the PM say?



For the governing party, there is nothing quite like being under sustained attack in the Commons when you know you are on the winning side of a brewing scandal. Day after day the opposition�headship of allegations and demands to resign takes its toll with finally, the administration loses control. One can only imagine where Bill Clinton would be today if he had to face a city partie meacute griffes on his lies in the Monica Lewinsky case. Prime Minister Jean Chretien has as far as escaped the scathing scourge, his critics have been about his performance. But Chretien's moment may be at hand as the Commons returns this week. The issue is what he said or knew about the crackdown on protesters last November at an international summit of Pacific activists in Vancouver (page 28).

Whoever gave the marching orders—and the growing evidence points to Chretien and his operatives—the RCMP's suppression of civil liberties to placate a foreign dictator surely ranks as one of the darker days in Canada's peaceable history. The Mounties even suggested that they sprayed pepper gas to disperse demonstrators so that the armed guards protecting deposed Indonesian president Suharto did not shoot Canadian citizens on the campus of the University of British Columbia.

The Prime Minister, who tried to laugh off the violent Vancouver



Pepper spraying a protester, darker days

Robert Lewis

rounding when it happened, has said there is no need for him to testify before a special panel of the RCMP Public Complaints Committee because he did not talk to authorities about how to handle the demonstration. Is that a Christmas card? Did Chretien or fact not relay his wishes through his aides? Clearly someone on his staff gave the marching orders to the Mounties—and the finger points at his transportation director, Jim Cark, a long-time Chretien aide. One RCMP memo before the confrontation reads: "Jim Cark does not want the demonstrators close at all." Earlier, according to commission documents, Chretien told Suharto: "I have directed my officials to spare no effort to ensure that appropriate security and other arrangements are made for your stay in Canada as our guest."

The Mounties certainly got the message. One internal memo notes that the Indonesians "are very worried about any embarrassing incident, such as a demonstration or somebody calling [Suharto] a name." The Indians also audaciously demanded that Canada "control what the media publishes" about Suharto. The response, according to an RCMP memo: "They were told that would be impossible." Gee, thanks.



Newsroom Notes:

The Weekly Whirl

Twenty years ago last week, Maclean's became a monthly newsmagazine with a cover story on the historic Camp David Middle East talks. Since then, the magazine has covered the Trudeau and Mulroney eras, the fall of the Berlin Wall, the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, while initiating special annual reports on



universities, health care and the national mood. After its launch in 1965, Maclean's was mostly a monthly feature magazine, until its conversion to a biweekly newsmagazine in 1975. The actual transition to weekly status three years later would not have happened without the vision of two people, in particular: then-Editor Peter C. Newman and Publisher Lloyd Hodgkinson. In the first weekly issue, Newman wrote: "Now, at last, we can deliver our promise to reporting the ebb

and flow of events as they actually happen, hopefully conveying not only information, but understanding."

Francis and The Post

A column in the Sept. 25 issue ("Staking Out a new post," *Opening Notes*) should have reported that after the Southern chain acquired The Financial Post, Editor Diane Francis had agreed to write three columns per week for the new national daily, *The National Post*. Her title will be Editor-at-Large and she also will write a weekly column for the Southern chain of papers. It is, says Francis, "exactly what I wanted."

Photo of Diane Francis by Peter Power—Courtesy of Postmedia

Luckily, so does this.



All you need.



That is not correct, but it's true. I would not be writing you. My father, Stanley C. Tynan, is one of 36 survivors of that torpedoing.

—C. Dene Tynan
Milan, Ont.

Learning abilities

The regular classroom is still predominantly verbal, linguistic and logical/mathematical in its teaching style ("Most kids can't read," Cover, Sept. 3). These styles work well for approximately two-thirds of all children, but with diminishing returns for children with other learning styles. Our own work in literacy has shown that when a learner's style is taken into account, we can succeed. We do not subscribe to the disability myth. We promote a giftedness paradigm that asserts that all children have gifts and talents. In our view, we know more than enough to educate all children successfully. For those who are labelled "back row," it is a lifelong sentence of failure. And the economy is enraged at us when we already spend hundreds of millions cleaning up and warehousing people who have been systematically failed by education. We can and must do better.

—Dr. Michael Ferber
Director, Centre for Integrative Education
and Social Progress
President, DePaulan Press
Toronto

Your picture of the "normal" and "dyslexic" brain mindlessly suggests a neurologically based cause for specific reading difficulties. This correlation can also go in the other direction—poor readers, or even fluent readers, faced with challenging reading material, will expand more and somewhat differently than readers dealing with easy material. As readers are given less-challenging reading, activation patterns change. Such patterns of the brain look impressive, but explain little of the causes and nature of learning disabilities.

—Teresa A. Gleason
Associate professor, Department of Applied
Language, Literacy and Special
Education, University of Wyoming
Laramie, Wyo.

We feel you missed an important part of the story by not reporting on the status of post-secondary education for Canadian students.

Breaking it gently

Sorry to break it to the big guy, St. Louis Cardinals baseball player Mark McGwire, but he is actually taking a stand ("Popping the maple pit," Health, Sept. 7). Admittedly, in just one of thousands of shards that originate from the grants and adrenal glands, I suspect Dean Pugh of MacEwan Tech Research & Development knows that, so, otherwise, he should get to know his product, *law*, a bit better. As for Pugh's quote that he is "offering an alternative to steroids that is somewhat natural," let me remind him that, good ol' testosterone is 100-per-cent natural to us.

—Rob Lefebvre,
The Atlantic Veterinary College,
Charlottetown

with learning disabilities. To date, services to postsecondary students with learning disabilities in Canada mirror those of the school system—disparate, insufficient and discriminatory. While 15 per cent of all jobs created between 1990 and 2000 required more than 10 years of education and training by the year 2000, it is imperative that students with learning disabilities acquire and have the option to attend college or university. Postsecondary institutions must be prepared to provide programs that ensure these students have a chance for academic success and they must begin now.

—Louise Anne Devine and Lynn Ovese
The Multiple Centre for Learning Disabilities
and Research
Mount Allison University
Sackville, N.B.

I would like to comment on the child that is not broaching someone to play the piano. If that piano is not properly tuned, then no matter how innovative the teacher, one is not going to get the desired outcome. Sam just discovered a new way of estimating the poorly tuned piano—the brain with magnetic resonance imagery—does not consider an demanding. Cognitive and emotional dysfunction results from exposure to material that our biology can't properly metabolize and chemicals from poorly constructed and/or malformed buildings inadequately lighting, heavy metal toxicity as well as exposure to pesticides, PCBs, dioxins, endocrine disruptors, and above all, poor quality food and the wrong food. For our children's sake, we must address these real issues and stop looking for Band-Aid solutions advocated by the profit-making pharmaceutical industry.

—David J. Poyer
Ridgeley, N.Y.

THE MAIL In defence of K.C.

As we waited for the opening bars of an All-Mount evening performed in July by the New Brunswick Symphony Orchestra in the beautifully restored Imperial Theatre in Saint John, my sister mentioned that she saw one of K.C. Irving's sons in the audience. That triggered a memory of a passage in the biography *K.C.* by Douglas How and Ralph Casella, telling of efforts to bring the old imperial back to its former glory. When he was retained and in his mid-80s, K.C. Irving was consulted by his sons, who had been a proponent about restoring the Imperial in a project that would bear his name. "Do they want some money?" he asked. "Well, give them some money on the understanding that they keep my name off it." And, of course, I thought of 2005, when I read a letter signed by three Irving sons (K.C.'s daughters), Aug. 17, in response to an article that sounded like an act of vengeance from Peter C. Newman ("How could K.C. Irving make the list?" The National's Business, July 18). Canadians have a long history of shooting down their heroes, next we'll hear that Louis Seignec was a Yankee courtier warden.

—Edward W. Abbott,
Montreal

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Wine Author & Columnist



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Emergency personnel at Peggy's Cove: safety

Crash aftermath

It was not without empathy that I heard the news of the Swissair disaster at Peggy's Cove, N.S., yet my tragedy of that tragic article always seems a little removed from everyday life. The morning after recovering my Marloes, I read: "The final signal for that ascent from the cockpit in the crew seconds before impact would be the code words 'Break brace.' ("Lost in the heights," Cover, Sept. 10). In that moment, I lived in one of the victims and I cried for them. Thank you for reminding me of what true empathy is, as we are all connected, not only through tragedy, but in every dip of our lives.

—Karen Stobbe
Toronto

In "A terrible toll" you wrote that on May 7, 1944, the Royal Canadian Navy freight Valleyfield was sunk with her entire crew.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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—Karen Stobbe,
Scarborough, Ont.

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THE MAIL Dollars for doctors

The question "Should MDs control health spending?" (Health Monitor, Sept. 14) is about... We need a more holistic approach to health care in this country, following keeping our population healthy and out of hospital-based doctors' offices. Doctors are one segment of the team of health-care workers and we should not be the decision-makers.

Brian M. Dask,
Dresser Industries

Welcome back

I am a fan of Allan Fotheringham, but I was concerned when I learned he had cancer of the prostate. As I was saying before I was suddenly interrupted. (Sept. 14) Only the good die young.

Bob Thompson,
Vancouver

I'm glad that Fotheringham is back. Like many Maclean's readers, I have missed his trench viewpoints on the Canadian scene. A few years ago, after my bout with breast cancer and its treatment, I read a witty Fotheringham column concerning the visitors with whom we discuss various diseases. He seemed to think it strange that we use the term of "littlefield" when we describe the big "C." "Please but one question of Mr. Foth: now that you have crossed over into what has been called 'that other place' do you feel you're free at last?"

Don Foster,
B.C. Provincial Librarian

Dr. Foth, how dare you? Those of us who open our Maclean's to the back page first have become accustomed to being educated as well as entertained. How disappointing that you "not only didn't know exactly where the prostate was, you didn't know what it did." I still don't know. Why didn't you tell us?

John Schubert,
Peterborough, Ont.

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Book of Editors

Book of Editors: Barry Isaacson

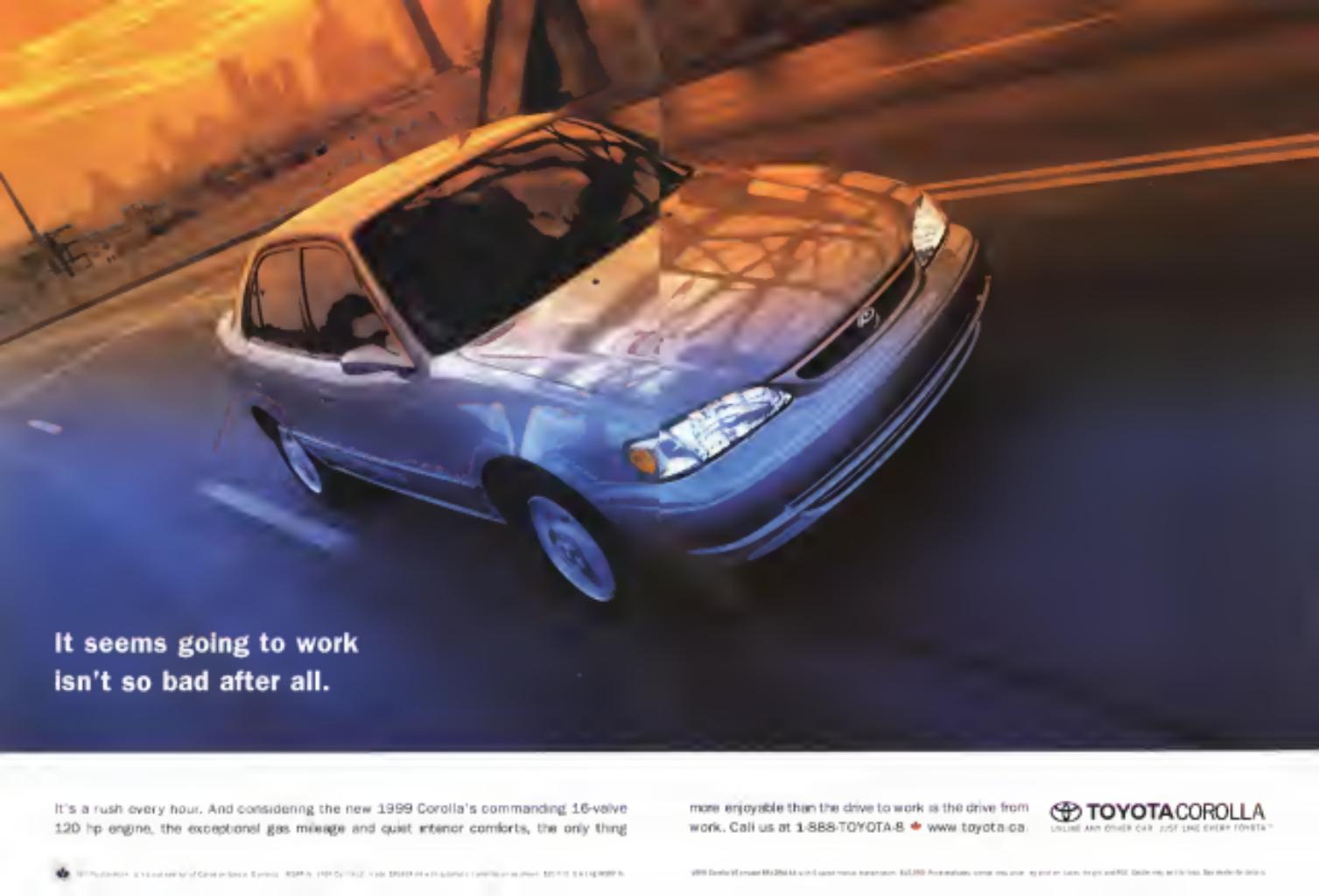


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2000. Dovile et al. 2000; Röhr et al. 2000) with the same molecular mechanism. As for the *Arabidopsis* system, we also used the *Arabidopsis* *WT1* and *WT2* genes to study the function of the *WT* genes in *Arabidopsis*.



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Backstage



Anthony Wilson-Smith

Three political rules *not* to observe

For the dwindling number of Canadians with an interest in politics, our source of punishment is how—when so much of the world is in flux—so much of the nation's political life remains unchanged. Some aspects are grand and enduring, one is the way in which politicians in Parliament still cannot address each other directly. Instead, they speak, by rule and tradition, addressed their constituents and insults to each other second-hand by way of the Speaker of the House of Commons or Senate. Another commendable tradition, despite criticism, is Question Period, where the prime minister and cabinet ministers make themselves accountable to the opposition—and, by extension, to voters. By comparison, President Bill Clinton and his political opponents seldom debate instead, they denounce each other from a distance through dueling news conferences. That means that they make themselves available for comparison only when it suits them, and only when they have ensured the ground rules of their appearance.

Other traditions range from ridiculous to banal. Some Canadians, for example, might cite the continuing existence of an unelected Senate—although in recent years, it has apparently done more thoughtful work than the Commons. Then there are the political bromances that are, in fact, false. Politicians and political journalists both of whom have a weird attraction in attracting attention, engage in an amorphous conspiracy to dramatize events and answerelaying their real worth. Consider these supposed basic ground rules of politics, and the manner in which they often recent news events.

Rule 1: Actions are an accurate barometer of overall trends. The media quickly turned the Sept. 14 vote to replace former Progressive Conservative leader Jean Chretien in Sherbrooke riding to a man-reckoning on Quebec independence. When the Bloc Québécois won the seat, The Toronto Star's banner headline for one was "Bloc was a setback for hopes for unity."

Really? In a riding with 75,980 eligible voters, about half chose to vote, and the Bloc candidate, Serge Cardin, won by 321 votes with about 10,000 votes. That means that fewer than one-quarter of eligible voters chose the pro-secessionist party. As for the Liberals, who came second, the last time they won the seat was in 1980. And Chretien still believed in Sherbrooke, officially publicly supported the Tory candidate. Moreover, the riding has a high proportion of federal civil servants, who are famous with the Liberals for challenging a recent human rights tribunal ruling an pay equity that would force Ottawa to pay about \$4 billion to 200,000 citizens. The best time to reflect that rule is in a by-election—when local issues matter most and stakes are the smallest. In short, a nice win for the

Bloc—but hardly the stuff of which nations are made or unmade.

Leadership races are the best time to energize political parties. Seeing off the Tories—well, is anybody? Even in the best of circumstances, leadership races usually serve to divide more than they unite. Sure, they attract new members—who stayed involved and about two days after the race is over. Then, most of those who supported defeated candidates get back to their regular lives, while those who backed the winner start squabbling over who among them has been most loyal to the winner, and for how long, in order to get the seats across the House.

In this race, Joe Clark or Hugh Segal will win because one or the other has the most fervent to-call in among old party handi-caps who have since moved on to other things—and are now emerging, however briefly, from retirement. The Ottawa press gallery, in particular, likes the race because it offers a great opportunity to have nostalgic and expensive experiences—especially those once-bitter foes. But no matter who wins on Oct. 28, there will be no difference: most supporters of the winner will plead for the right not to be involved any longer, and to resume their private lives.

On international issues, a good leader should reflect the public will without fear or favor. Sometimes, that is true. As Prime Minister Jean Chretien had told India's then-Prime Minister Suharto to get off it when Suharto asked for protesters to be stopped—potentially by force—at last November's APEC conference in Vancouver, Chretien might be proud, instead of ashamed, at their prime minister's behavior. A true leader knows where to stand up.

And when to sit down: That is what the Prime Minister should have done last week instead of offering Alan Greenspan, chairman of the United States Federal Reserve Board, on the need to lower America's interest rates. For one, by the time Chretien spoke up, it was clear that Greenspan was not going to do that. For another, as the Prime Minister likes to say—usually after refusing to comment on human rights issues—it is inappropriate to discuss the internal policies of other countries. Finally, the Prime Minister needlessly reminded already-porous money markets of the extent to which Canada's economy policy is decided in Washington: the loonie plummeted nearly a cent in the aftermath.

One lesson that pols seem increasingly irrelevant is that too many of those who practice or report on it believe in manufactured crises. Some forms of that include public statements that don't need to be made, much-buzzed events that are not important, and emotional rows that cannot be kept, or should not, such as Chretien's promise to "scrap" the Goods and Services Tax. The goal of all that is to make people upset. Increasingly, and thankfully, the result is the exact opposite.

Although a real leader needs to know when to stand up, it is equally important that he know when to sit down

Looking 'C for a spark

The Tory leadership race continues to stumble

BY BRUCE WALLACE

There was when a leadership race for the federal Progressive Conservative party promised to be a good spectacle, dramatic, frosty, some moments of low-level, perhaps, but a shall of tragedy, too. This is the party that televised its regicides of John Diefenbaker and Joe Clark, and the shouting band of Canadians who call themselves federal Tories must have felt at least a shiver of old-time excitement about this fall's leadership race to replace the departed Jim Chown.

But so far, instead of rekindling memories of the party's colorful past, the contest has elicited only blemishes of a dismal future. The first leadership debate in Burnaby, B.C., was sleepy and unusually one-sided. One candidate—anti-American and anti-free-trade renegade David Orchard—is as little as many memberships that some Tories worry may now have control of their party to someone they don't even consider a "Progressive Conservative." And the party was past not a factor in last week's Sherbrooke, Que., federal by-election, the riding Charest had for 14 years. His Bloc Québécois narrowly won the seat over the Liberals, with the Conservatives a distant third. Suddenly, in addition to competing against one another, the five leadership candidates find themselves explaining why no one seems to care about them in a group. "I don't think Canadians are sitting on the edge of their seats trying to figure out who should be the leader of the élite party in this House of Commons," candidate Hugh Segal said bluntly in Ottawa last week. "They have real lives and things to worry about, and I think that's fine."

In further佐证 to these Canadians who may just look in on

politics occasionally, only one candidate can be described as a known national figure. Former prime minister Joe Clark, on what is surely a steep upturn in his old job back, still has stronger's step to shake his hat and wish her luck, as they did last week when he walked across the campus of the Université de Montréal. Clark tried walking in the private sector after quitting politics in

Бюджет бюджета национальной армии на 2018 год составил 7,000 рату инвалидов.

But now he is back in his comfort zone, hawking Liberalism, Reforms and trying to sell another national unity pitch to the public. He accepted in party circles that while Segal a long-time backroom tactician, may have organized earlier and better, Clark's close alliance with him has the best chance for the job. Clark says he is worried about Orchard's unorthodox challenges. The Saskatchewan farmer has recruited anti-free-trade activists, the Green party and the alienated Canadian Council of the movement to sell STO Tory membership cards on his behalf with party membership so low he doubts Orchard has recruited enough members - 7,000 is the conservative figure he quotes. "It's not clear he has to be a serious contender," says Clark. "Mark (Mark) Milner (Milner) was last week still threatening to defect to French to a pro-labour, pro-student cause." There are other areas where Doug Fordham will be ready to compete. At the Alberta debate, Clark called Orchard a "miser" saying the Tories would not support him if the party considers Orchard an one-liner, it has only itself to blame. By the measures of how Kim Campbell was vented by the Tory establishment in 1993, the Conservatives need their rules of engagement for this race. No conventional, fully healthy risk. No blocks of votes reserved for party officials.

oversight youth clubs formed for the purpose. This
every member will vote in their federal riding with each
will count voices carrying equal weight.

the number of active members in the party so low that we're open to takeovers. Because we're trying to score for the Oct. 24 first ballot, we have taken out a memo and asked the yes/no members the other campaigns: Segal, former Maasdam cabinet minister Brian Palster, and former Liberal Michael Forner — to officially withdraw names as old "yes" lists to give the party the chance to review their "Most people do know an event and they say, 'Yes, I am a Segal' and we're going to have a lot of people black sheep voting but won't have cards."

Orchard's results engorged the Orchard thrush with a little more energy. They say the Kookoo prime minister is a born winner, needs a first-hand victory to avoid a shadowed soft "Anybody but Clark" movement on a second ballot. Every Orchard member hoping old Mass has the ear on the 15th voted resolutely to get that first-ballot win. Sigel vowed to get a handle on what's really going on "until the voting date is cut off on the Sept. 29 deadline. But Seagulls are less cautious, one of them noting that O'Brien is a pain in the ass because he's got these long words and not sentences at all."

act, the Segal camp argues Clark is exaggerating DeGrazia's threat simply to avoid a head-to-head confrontation and coddle the media. The two men share many of the same views and have widely expected to make it a two-way race. But nothing's happened yet, partly because Clark has such little daylight between them on policy, making it hard for Segal to find grounds for a showdown. But the numbers with Segal has also been strangely reluctant to back him.

Carey advised I'm truly people to open in Boston "professionals" spread the word that if they do that C

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as after the former prime minister with any flourish had planned to attack Clark in Burnaby, had impeded his political career to the point of ineffectiveness. He spent

After days looking hunched for his failure, suggesting that the man in the room had been "lost to us," Souter, and I would have been hard if I had been forced some measure." Given the poor turnout and the dynamics, the real question is who would have the candidate blunder party lines for the public release (choosing to hold the last debate in French). So here the party received just one per cent of the popular vote in the last election, reflected "no lack of voting," says Souter, his words circled. Party officials say if I had candidates had vowed of seats would be filled, and I'd get their people out, but all Tories agreed the, as they prefer to call them, need some outreach. Served notice last week he would mean that chipping out in Ottawa at a party attended new co-leader Clark as "an empty vessel of bring no bushels of voting party members" do not want to turn the 20 years. Soper has released several policy papers in an attempt to reinforce his image as a thinker, and he observed at Clark less specific policy issues the constitutional reform. "He needs more and more detail," said Soper. "He's been trying to be a policy adviser for 22 years and he's not about to stop." Soper's tougher challenge is to find a way to raise his profile as a leader the last time he led the party, usually using such capsule terms. Soper said all of us in present Clark's record as evidence, but there is no guaranteeing in doing so.

Clark personally may be more efficient than when Mulcahy crammed underlined text with a wavy line in the early 1980s. Clark is arguably a far more competent man now; his image as a bumbling politician has been destroyed by a strong performance as Mulcahy's foreign policy guru having given way to a self-confident statesman. 'I am beyond the help of image consultants,' he says. His campaign launch in Calgary last January. The students of Montreal showed empathy as well. During one campaign, he had accidentally become lost for a word, unable to come up with either French or English for what seemed like an unimportant pause. But the students tried to help him out, laughing and in-fighting in his discomfort but without any rudeness.

"the principal task" bring into that process is to "lead the country," he says, "in a direction which we trust." To his key leadership opponents—such as the former prime minister, John Major, and the former leader of the Liberal Democrats, Paddy Ashdown—Fisher tried to use the closest-lipped analysis and political spin against Clark and several others who were doing it. More successfully, Pallister also attacked Clark's prime minister for having the new status, suggesting that Clark and Orchard wanted to dilute the intent of the trade in the Brixton Chamberlain—an at least one member of his political career may be serving its "today" date.

campaign will almost certainly change once the main class closes on Sept. 30 and the size and composition of the pool is known. Then is when Tones will be able to measure what is so far only alleged: the strength of the base, the depth of Clark's appeal and, perhaps most notably, the amount of havoc Orchard might wreak.

Clark, returning to his Orchard theme, "inspired another generation. His values are from the 'Greatest' people, and I'd say any membership in the PC is like a little brother or sister not much to them. They'd be saying no one day, and next they'd turned their backs on us. It's the only dimension a race that needs more—but that's a argument at the congressional to a threatened species."



Wreckage on the ocean bed, resting in underwater equipment (left); jagged shards

Transportation Safety Board's chief investigator did acknowledge that the flight crew detected a stall in the cockpit about 35 minutes before their final distress call at 11:14 p.m. Atlantic time—16 minutes before the plane crashed.

The retrieval efforts that continue this week—and likely for many weeks to come—aimed at resolving the mystery of what happened in those intervening moments. Investigators were especially keen to recover any or all of the cockpit, including aviation and electrical components, that might help determine levels of heat stress and trace the source of the physicians facing the pilots. Electronic controls from the engines once retrieved, may also provide data on the aircraft's speed when it crashed.

In the meantime, the grim task of identifying victims continued. RCMP forensic specialists announced that they had used DNA patterns to establish genetic profiles for 142 of the people aboard Swissair Flight 311. Such genetic links may prove crucial because of the difficulty of identifying the badly mangled human remains through more conventional methods such as dental records and fingerprints. But by week's end, only 30 of the 289 victims had been positively identified.

As the investigation progressed, Swissair officials also reported that the Boeing 747 had been carrying some 50 kg of valuable cargo—including 40 bags of handbags and 4 kg of diamonds, as well as some watches and diamonds. Also on board, a painter by Pablo Picasso titled *The Painter* valued at \$2.2 million Swissair declined to identify the owners and said it had been left in the protection of its insurers.

Investigators also confirmed last week that the cockpit voice recorder, recovered on Sept. 11, stopped working six seconds before the plane hit the water—but had the flight data recorder, recovered five days earlier. That required speculation of a massive electrical failure associated with conditions—including, perhaps, a fire in the cockpit—that made the aircraft unseparable during the final minutes. Under Canadian law, the cockpit conversations captured by the recorder cannot be disclosed—as they would be if the accident occurred in American jurisdiction. But Vic Gordon, the

And so must the investigation into why Geneva-bound Swissair Flight 311 fell out of the sky just a little over an hour after taking off from New York City's John F. Kennedy International Airport. Last week, hundreds of transportation safety investigators, military searchers and RCMP forensic



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CANADA

Operation Persistence

Recovering Swissair Flight 111 will take weeks

Among as soon after such a major tragedy, it was obviously a touchy subject. But for the dozens of fishermen who gathered late last week at the Legion hall near Peggy's Cove, N.S., it was one that had to be faced. Since Swissair Flight 311 crashed into the waters off Peggy's Cove on Sept. 11, killing all 289 people aboard, about 350 fishermen had been forced from working near the wreckage site during what is normally peak fishing season. The guys lined up at the hall—many of whom had jumped into their boats to search for survivors in the dark, desperate hours after the crash—were forced to leave who would help them gut their catchings and feed their families. Following the accident, Swissair officials said they would provide short-term financial assistance for families in need—“neighboring areas for the likes of Gartrell’s Zook,” a fisherman from East Derry. “No one wanted to push the issue,” said Zook. “I mean, everyone’s the greatest sympathetic for the families. But life must go on.”

And so must the investigation into why Geneva-bound Swissair Flight 311 fell out of the sky just a little over an hour after taking off from New York City’s John F. Kennedy International Airport. Last week, hundreds of transportation safety investigators, military searchers and RCMP forensic

BRIAN BERGMAN in Halifax

Awaiting answers

An inquiry prepares to probe the APEC summit

IT hardly Zappoggio North. But a sheet of documents whose existence on the Internet was disclosed on Sept. 9 two days before the *Star* report appeared there, may prove politically damaging to Jean Chretien, even as sexual indiscretions threaten the political future of his American golfing partner. The documents—briefing notes prepared for the Prime Minister, diplomatic memos and e-mail from senior police officers—had been on the Internet for months. Posted by skeptics, they are a function of the evidence mounting an inquiry into the RCMP's handling of security at last November's Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation summit at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver—during which the Mounties defected protesters with pepper spray. The documents strongly suggest that the Prime Minister's Office had cut a real carpet for golfers, providing senior-copied information president Suharto, even as it instructed the Mounties to keep demonstrators out of the editor's sight “at any cost,” in words of one police memo.

A closer look at those explosive charges was put off until next week, however, when an RCMP Public Complaints Commission panel in Vancouver, operating under the auspices of the federal solicitor general's department, adjourned the inquiry on Sept. 14 after only 21 hours. But criticism of the police measures remains strong. Government leaders had international leaders here, an obligation to protect the notes Warren Allard, president of the Montreal-based International Center for Human Rights and Democratic Development. “But to go out and pull down signs and pepper-spray demonstrators, that's something else,” says the former Liberal solicitor general. “Was it approved by the Prime Minister? I don't know.”

When reporters first asked Chretien such questions hours after the police action at the summit, the Prime Minister dodged about the matter. Over the past few weeks, he has denied any role in APEC security—and has sworn not to testify before the inquiry. But Chretien may be reconsidering without the web of evidence the three-chamber panel is to hear now, as they, like Chretien, will not testify.

CHRIS WOOD in Vancouver



Spectators of the inquiry: Christian greeting Béatrice (left) and November (below) in a viewing web of evidence



over nine months. Much of it points to the PMO having taken a hands-off in security arrangements for Suharto's visit. And Chretien may “hastily” underestimate panel counsel Chris Corriveau's willingness to take him. “If I believe his relevant evidence,” says Corriveau, “I will call him.”

Something, maybe. For the moment, the inquiry is scheduled to resume on Oct. 2. Several young activists whose complaints about their treatment at the hands of the RCMP last November prompted the formation of the three-chamber panel in February now insist they, like Chretien, will not testify.

Among their objections the panel has declined to hand their legal case, while government paid legal counsel represent both the RCMP and 40 individual members of the force who are parties to the inquiry. “This is a police body,” says Alissa Westergard Thorpe, one of those arrested at the summit. “This is by the solicitor general, the same man who runs the RCMP, the same man who denied us funding, the same man who depends on the Prime Minister for his job.”

But lack of participation by some activists is unlikely to impede the panel's work. That will begin with the assessing of over 60 minutes of video of events last Nov. 25, when demonstrators clashed with pepper-spray-wielding police. Other complainants will testify under subpoena—as will at least two Canadian advisers: chief of staff Jean Pelletier and longtime aide Jean-Claire Charbonneau, former chief of operations. Dozens of Mounties are also expected to take the stand.

And there will be more evidence. Corriveau says he will file 11 thick binders of documents and communications. Some may shed fresh light on just how many foreign security agents at the APEC summit were armed. The RCMP acknowledged last week that it reversed a long-standing policy to allow bodyguards of eight of the 18 APEC leaders to carry guns. And at least one Mountie has suggested police were obliged to disperse protesters by force rather than expose them to trigger-happy bodyguards.

But other evidence still to come will relate that, notes Jonathan Oppenheimer, a UBC doctoral student in physics who is among the complainants. “The idea we were prepared to protect is schizophrenia,” says Oppenheimer, who was soon after arrested before-man protest. “There is not just a piece of discriminatory evidence, indicating the RCMP or us personnel were contacted about that.” Added 33-year-old ardent law student Craig Jones, who was arrested outside his catalogue residence while holding a sign saying “Be nice” to protesters: “I think I about pepper spray—it's about the government deciding what political speech will be tolerated.” For the PMO, a full airing of that charge may bring the RCMP probe uncomfortably close to home.

Bottom of the ninth

André Béatrice is spending about \$200 on a brick engraved with his name. For the ardent Montreal Expos fan, the purchase has nothing to do with vanity. It is part of the Expos marketing scheme to bid him to raise \$250 million for a new 35,000-seat stadium in the downtown core, complete with natural grass—and a facade of engraved bricks. Béatrice, the manager of a hardware and home improvement store in the city, “I can't wait to see if this is going to work.”

On Sept. 30, club owners are scheduled to decide whether to forge ahead with their project, which they say is essential to keeping the Expos in Montreal, or sell the team—likely precipitating a move from the city. “I can't wait to see if this is going to work,” Béatrice says, “I can't wait to see if this is going to work.”

Oppenheimer was equally worried about the team's fate as he crossed along in his taxi listening to the Expos music on the radio. Despite 64, who regularly spring for a \$100 Expos ticket is also phasing out his ticket. “If we don't get that stadium,” he says, “we can know this city goodbye.”

Fans can only hope that other Montrealers begin to share that sense of urgency. With its self-imposed deadline looming, the club is well short of the \$100 million it hoped to raise in private financing. And so far, it has run up against a brick wall in its efforts to land \$100 million of public money.

With little public outcry over the Expos' plight, another Ottawa non-Quebec City has led to the club's defense. Montreal Liberal MP Martin Cauchon, the federal minister responsible for economic development issues affecting Quebec, had Martin's last week that, given the current fiscal situation, “it would be very difficult for the Canadian government to get involved.” With an election looming, Quebec's Parti Québécois government has reportedly ruled out financial assistance or whether—like the team. Asked last week whether he was optimistic that the stadium would be built, Expos shareholder



The Expos' drive for a new stadium is faltering

Béatrice brightly enlivens the team my home town



Mark Rotenberg, chairman of Guelph in Guelph, said wryly, “It depends on what hour of the day you speak to me.”

The team could potentially get a reprieve. Although Expos president and general partner Claude Brochu has been advancing toward the Sept. 30 deadline, a few of the other Expos owners have expressed interest in extending it. Two-thirds of the 33-member ownership consortium—all Quebec-based, including Brochu, Bell Canada Enterprises and Usaini (Gorgonio) Inc., with the exception of Toronto book publisher Aya Bennett—want to postpone the club's move. A majority of the owners could opt instead to extend the deadline for a year for the current project spearheaded by Brochu. Jean Laprade, the host of a popular Montreal radio talk show, believes it is doomed. “It hasn't rallied the business community, the public or politicians,” he concluded.

INBENDA BRUNSWELL in Montreal

The marketing of the project has stirred up some tension within the ownership consortium. Brochu, who declined Maclean's request for an interview, has taken much of the heat for the lackluster campaign. “There are a lot of people,” said another Expos shareholder, “who question his leadership.” There was speculation that Serge Savard, the popular former Canadiens hockey player, might become the architect for the project. So far, that hasn't happened. Savard has yet to present the new stadium, but he spent most of September out of the country.

The concept of an open downtown ballpark with natural grass has won some public support as a better venue to which businesses than the sterile concrete Olympic Stadium, located in the city's east end. The club contends that a downtown park is essential to generating more revenue through higher attendance. But many citizens lambast the club's owners for not injecting their own money into the project, and for initially launching their well-known fundraising effort at the business community, rather than making a broader public appeal. So far, the club has raised about \$40 million through the soft-keen one, which largely goes into the right to buy season tickets to the new stadium once it is built. But instead of selling 10,000 boxes as hoped, the Expos have sold only 4,200, ranging in price from \$300 to \$30,000.

The slow sales also reflect how deeply the club has alienated fans in recent years. After a dazzling but starless shortened season in 1996, the Expos have yearly shed some of their finest players, from Larry Walker to Moises Alou, pleading an inability to pay them top dollar. The Expos closely hewed to their roots with their recent signing of Vladimir Guerrero, a largely ignored right fielder. The club says the five-year contract for \$43 million signals its commitment to building a competitive team. That deal has yet to be approved, however, like Béatrice, who canceled his season ticket a year after the arrival of the Expos' initial damage. Now he is considering buying out his team seat at least by buying a brick. But will other fans follow? And will the owners stick to their deadline? These are the crucial questions as the contest to decide the Expos' future heads into the bottom of the ninth.

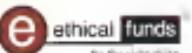
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HEPATITIS C IMPASSE

At a meeting in Regas, the country's health ministers failed to reach a deal on expanding compensation for victims of hepatitis C contracted through tainted blood. Last March, the ministers agreed to pay \$1 billion to those infected between 1985 and 1995. Led by Ontario, some provinces later broke ranks and suggested compensation for those infected earlier. Last week, federal Health Minister Allan Rock refused to increase compensation.

FIGHT OVER VOISEY'S BAY

Ontario Premier Mike Harris accused Newfoundland Premier Brian Tobin of taking a "parochial, shortsighted" stance in talks with Inco Ltd. over developing the giant nickel mine at Voisey's Bay. Tobin has stalled over Newfoundland's command that Inco build a smaller and refinery. Tobin accused Harris of political posturing in time for a by-election in Sudbury, where Inco's new plants will process the bulk of the ore.

RIGHT OF REFUSAL

Federal Court Judge Paul Rouleau ruled that the Canadian military was justified in refusing to allow a Jewish senior officer to serve in the Gulf War because of his religion. Andrew Lubman has asked the court to declare he was a victim of religious discrimination. But Rouleau said that cultural, religious or ethno-religious could be taken into account in deployment decisions.

RECALL ALLEGATIONS

British Columbia's chief electoral officer ordered a forensic audit after The Vancouver Sun reported that the NDP government secretly tried to undermine three recall campaigns last summer. The paper claimed the NDP did not decide the expenses of supporters who opposed the campaigns. Premier Glen Clark denied the allegations.

THE IPPERWASH FILES

Ontario's deputy solicitor general said computer records compiled by the province's police officer who helped plan the province's response to the 1995 native occupation of Ipperwash Provincial Park have disappeared. The files of police Sgt. Ron Fox were missing after he transferred to another job. An affidavit in Ontario's privacy commission says Fox says he is unaware of the documents being destroyed.



Roche: a Senate appointment that hasn't won him supporters

Angering Albertans

Toronto fashion designer Valentine Ng, 57, became the first person of Chinese descent to be named to the Senate when Prime Minister Jean Chretien laid four vacancies last week. But whatever positive response the federal government might have expected from her appointment, and those of two well-known Quebec Liberals—former Montreal Gazette editor Jean Fraser, 55, and aboriginal activist Austin Coll, 65—was lost in the uproar

over Chretien's move to fill an Alberta seat.

Douglas Roche, 88, may not be a Liberal—a former Saskatchewan Tory MP and Canada's ambassador to the UN in the 1980s, he will sit as an independent. But he will name to the Red Chamber only a month before a province-wide Senate election will be held in Alberta. That vote was designed to pick two senators, "winning" and put pressure on the federal government to choose the victor to fill vacancies. Alberta Premier Ralph Klein called Roche's appointment "a slap in the face to Albertans," and released a statement in which he told a business group in Calgary: "The senator is simple, who should decide who represents Alberta in the people's Senate." Clearly, in the people's Senate.

Some other observers thought Ottawa's move might ignite interest in a low-key campaign. Only the Reform party has so far selected candidates for the Oct. 19 vote. Reformer Ted Morton, a University of Calgary political scientist, said he will try to turn the election into a race to referendum. But Roche's appointment, Roche meanwhile, said he favored an elected Senate—eventually—but only as part of a complete massive reform of the upper house.

JUSTICE

Eagleson settles

Many observers had hoped Alan Eagleson's scheduled court showdown with former Boston Bruins Mike Gillis could shed light on the disgraced hockey star's myriad legal woes. Eagleson's lawyers were set to appear on Sept. 24 to present their client's appeal of a law of court ruling under which he was ordered to pay Gillis \$107,000 in compensation for an insurance claim and legal fees. But two weeks before the court date, the case was abandoned. Says Gillis' lawyer Charles Scott: "The matter has been settled and the details are subject to a confidentiality agreement." Meanwhile, a group of former NHL players on the trial of Eagleson's assets suffered a setback as a Philadelphia district court ruled that Eagleson and some NHL owners violated U.S. racketeering laws from 1972 to 1991. That claim was dismissed under a U.S. statute of limitations, a ruling that the players' lawyers say they plan to appeal.

Pension-plan concerns

Politics—or differences of opinion? That was the question last week after it was revealed that Bernard Dussault, the Canadian Pension Plan's chief actuary, was fired in August by John Palmer, head of the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions, while Dussault was preparing a report on CPPIB's financial status. His dismissed actuary said his report, due by December, was potentially embarrassing to the federal government. In 1995, a previous Dussault report warned that the pension fund would run out of money by 2015 unless rates were hiked, which they subsequently were. Financial experts speculated that, had Dussault been allowed to finish his latest report, it too would have raised the possibility that CPPIB premiums will require a further hike beyond the 10-per-cent increases set by Ottawa and the provinces in 1997—unless benefits are cut.

Dussault, who has since filed a grievance to regain his job, and the finance department had guaranteed him freedom to do his work. But he said of Palmer: "My boss does not like the fact that I have this control over my report." He declined to comment further, citing his obligation to keep secret details of the report, which is now to be completed by a contract employee. Assistant superintendent Ed MacKenzie, though, said Dussault's firing "has nothing to do with the report. This is not political."

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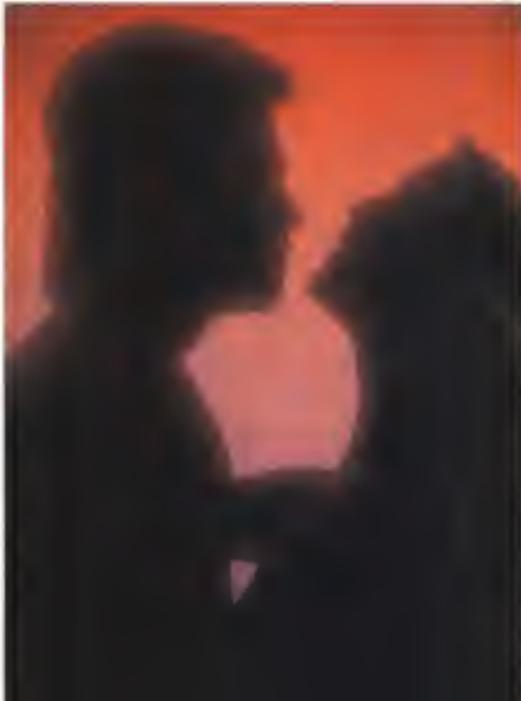
SEX AND LIES

BY JANE O'HARA

Awoman admits she once had an affair with her husband's boyfriend. When confronted with it, she says: "The first thing out of my mouth was a lie. 'That first little lie turned out a big fat lie' until she couldn't lie any more. When she finally admitted the truth, her sister started throwing things at her. 'It was horrible,' she said. A Jewish man confides how he used to dope his WASP girlfriend when he was cheating on her. 'I would tell her I'd been at the synagogue,' says she rapidly. 'It wasn't even a high holiday, but what did she know?' In another case, a wife who peddled herself on knowing where her husband was 24 hours a day discovered his elaborate scheming after a late-night phone call. She dialed 999 to retrieve the caller's number. A woman answered, and the two agreed to meet. There, the dazed, wife got another shock: the mistress told her that the affair had ended—because the husband had taken up with yet another woman.

These are not illicit and messy stories from Washington, where President Bill Clinton's sex scandal has taken on the proportions of a capital crime. They are the lies and deceptions of everyday Canadians, tales of betrayal at once bland and hidef. Clearly these people are not proud of their behavior; they didn't want their names used or the cities they live in identified. Yet their experiences represent the moral ambiguity, the limbo between right and wrong, into which many people swing at some point in their lives. Said one woman who slept with her sister's boyfriend, "I understand that Clinton's first impulse was to lie. I know I wasn't supposed to do it, but I did. I was such a straightforward, reliable person normally."

Blod-scratches in official Washington may be puzzling over what they are now calling "the disconnect"—the huge gap between the blistering outpour of justified and the ongoing pub-



lic approval of Clinton. But in fact, relatively, most people know that few lives would be able to withstand the kind of twenty-year \$60-million scrutiny that independent counsel Kenneth Starr has focused on the President. When they cringe at the thought of the minute details of their sex lives being transcribed by the media into hard copy, it seems that fewer Canadians need fear the scrutiny than their American cousins according to a 1997 poll: only two in 15 admit to having had extramarital sex—half the Americans figure. And of those who have had affairs, 66 percent say they would try to work things out in their relationships. And perhaps they are doing just that—the total number of divorces has been dropping in Canada since 1994, from 75,034 in 1992 to 71,528 in 1996.

Indeed, when it comes to extramarital sex, Canadians seem to be developing considerable tolerance. According to a 1997 Maclean's/CBC poll, fully one-third of the nation felt it is totally unacceptable for someone in a long-term relationship to have an affair. That sort of liberal, baby-boomer morality condones religious fanatics, right-wing Republicans, and even nervous Democrats. No matter what the public hates about the President, no matter how strong the demonstrations or how unworthy the revelations, the poll numbers hold firm. Since January, when the nice Monica Lewinsky was peniciled in beside Gertrude Puspitomo and Paul Jones on the presidential scandal sheet, more than 60 per cent of Americans have continued to approve of what Clinton is doing in office, a far greater number than ever



WANDERINGS OF THE RICH AND FAMOUS:

President's couples—Hugh Grant and Elizabeth Hurley; Hillary and Bill Clinton (top); Prince Charles and Diana (below)—with the dubious distinction of having the male partner's dalliances paraded in the media

noted for him. Despite round the clock finger-wagging on *America's TV*, or endless reports of the '90s version of the *Zapruder film*—a stage of Lewinsky with the black beret, hugging Clinton in the Rose Garden—Americans may be losing their noses, but so far, they are still sounding by their ears. In short, they recognize the presidential dalliance as a personal personal lewdness, not a crime of the scope of Watergate. "I don't think Clinton should be impeached," said the man who lent his girlfriend being at the synagogue. "It just really hurt me for him. I'd be sitting in therapy with the whole nation on your therapy."

Not everyone is so quick to forgive the President. In a tele-writer interview last week, Hillary's first-and-foremost psychologist Dr. Laura Schlesinger sternly denounced Clinton's behavior as a grand betrayal of his wife, Hillary, and daughter Chelsea. Even Soleda, a Halifax woman who admits to having had numerous affairs, is not sure the President should stay in office. "I've done some bad things," she said. "But I'm not running a country. I can't look at him the same way any more."

But Clinton's continuing high levels of support come as no surprise to Santa Barbara, Calif., psychologist Guy Hendricks who, with his wife, Kathryn, commands \$7,500 a day to counsel couples with rocky marriages. "People tend to forgive Clinton because they're compassionate towards their own weaknesses," says Hendricks. "I think people are using this as an opportunity to look at their own behavior."

Blame North Americans no shame? Or



Some spouses are so clever their partners would need tracking dogs to prove their infidelities—but most give strong signals

been sex scandals of the Hugh and日夜 lost their ability to shock? Five years ago, Prince Charles made a fool of himself when he was caught trifling his mistress, Camilla Parker Bowles, that he would like to be his dragon. But when American basketball great Bill Chamberlain bragged that he had slept with 20,000 women, people took out their calculators and his book sales soared. Three years ago, when tennis star Hugh Grant was arrested with a hooker on Sunset Boulevard in Los Angeles, movie executives feared his career was over. The bohemian act of contrition on last night's TV saw him, and his beautiful girlfriend, Elizabeth Hurley, gleefully finger his nose.

While some believe that similar support for Clinton is a sign that North American are shedding down a slippery moral slope, others think that the public has just become more accepting of human failings, whether the crown or the President's. For the past 30 years, Vancouver-based Marnie Urych has listened to the secrets of hundreds of clients. She has been a tell-all, and entrepreneurial sex, followed by love, is a common theme in her office. On one occasion she counseled a man who, like Clinton, believed that he wasn't really being unfaithful since he had drawn his line at oral sex. So why was he cheating? Because his mistress was upset that he wouldn't penetrate her vaginally. In other words, she wanted him to cum.

Out of both professional and personal interest, Urych took note on Sept. 17 when the Starr report was released. As she sat after channel-middling and as hermen looking bush excited and press spoke of "the scandal, lured" details. After sifting through the vari-

ous reports, Urych says that, despite the overhyped play by play, the only thing that distinguishes the Clinton Lewinsky affair from the legions of everyday adulteries is the location. "The most surprising thing was that he did it in the White House," says Urych. "They say that it was an incredibly ordinary event. It was an older man and a younger woman, an office romance. This is still the stuff of many people's lives. In some ways, it may make Clinton more human to the ordinary Joe because now they can say to themselves, 'They're just like us.'"

That will be cold comfort to the women who have been cheated on, says Sally Warren, author of *Deceitful: A Survival Guide for the Woman Who's Been Left by the Man She Loved*. The book is based on 180 candid interviews with North American women who were in either cohabiting or in-betweener relationships when the men in their lives left them for other women. Warren says that most women are usually surprised when their husbands announce they are leaving. They have ignored warning signs. She describes one woman whose husband went to the mall during Thanksgiving dinner, saying he wanted some fresh air. She found out later he was calling his mistress. "The universal reaction of the women surveyed is, 'How could he do that?'" says Warren. "Usually, they just accepted explanations that the man was having problems at work, upset at having \$4 or just going through a bad patch."

Susan, a 50-year-old mother of two from Montreal, had suspected her husband of cheating well before he admitted it. "It was just a feeling I had," she recalls. "There are signs, definite signs." Among them, her husband seemed less interested in her exac-



AN AFFAIR TO REMEMBER: Norbury says that she felt only a twinge of guilt about her wife because I had never met her

tionally and far more critical of her appearance. Finally, after 15 years of marriage, Susan confronted her husband. He denied he was having an affair, but two years later moved out to live with a female co-worker. "Now he was lying," she says. "When you live with someone for that long, you know when they're lying and when they're not."

But some men are so clever that their wives would need a tracking dog to discover their infidelities. One Quebec writer encouraged his muse in a completely domestic setting, her own apartment, with a full set of pots and pans. "The only real decision was that I make Red River Creole for him in the morning," said the former mistress, now happily married to someone else. And next Friday, a self-employed white-collar professional from the Prairies, who had extramarital affairs while his wife remained oblivious. A member of the blog, Frank says his former mistress was an Olympic of adultery, too, once said. "The best aphrodisiac is a good woman." Maybe so, although Frank was drawn to her, forbidden sex. "I've freq[u]ently, scared and generally looking for a way out and soon as I begin," admits Frank, now divorced and living amicably with his companion now. "The sad cliché: these are 90 ways to leave your lover—true. But it's always painful."

How do you know when you're living with a cheater? Frank, Caroline Keegan, an associate professor of psychology at Colgate University in Hamilton, NY, is an expert on deception, with a sub-specialty in lying and leadership. Since it's with preachers or CEOs or spouses, her research shows that the people who rise to the top are the summa cum laude of lies. And Clinton is at the top of that class, not because of what he says in much as how he presents himself. "Find me a politician who hasn't lied," says Keegan.

FROM THE KIDS' PERSPECTIVE

MORAL EDUCATION: Eagles talks

genuinely about adult behavior

Experts tell parents to answer their children's questions about Clinton after openly, and at a level the child will understand. Begin by asking about their feelings, advises Johnson. Ask, "How did it affect you?" If you feel they have opened up, assess what they know and don't know," she recommends. Then, fill in the missing information. For a five-year-old, she suggests, it may be enough to say, "Honey, that's part of being sexual. And you know what? It is for big people." Johnson says she would "absolutely" offer more detail about oral sex to 14-year-olds. "Oh, yeah, explain that oral-genital sex is kissing each other's genitals. That's all you've got to say."

Last week, the Atlanta-based Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported that sexual activity among teens has declined by nearly six per cent since the beginning of the decade: 58.8, nearly 50 per cent of high school students engage in sexual intercourse, and experts say parents would be naive to think that most teens do not know about oral sex. Johnson says that since more

teens now experiment with oral sex before they attempt intercourse, parents might want to use this opportunity to talk about safer sex. She points out: "Mance had been around a while, but Billy boy has been around a lot. Could he save herself? Could she?"

Clinton's affair also provides an obvious opportunity to discuss sexual ethics. While parents attempt to guide their children through the moral and sexual issues that bedevil Clinton, they may unconsciously transmit contrary messages through their own behavior. "Adults are playing with this in a very public way, at dinner parties, at work, over the Internet, in e-mail," says Hock. "You're not sure we are as conscious as we need to be that children are watching us." A joke or anecdote about Lewinsky could undermine the most carefully worded lesson, she warns. Many teens, like Mike Eagle, a Grade 10 Jevons student, are already cynical about the discrepancy between adults' actions and their words. "If you consider how many sexual affairs go on every day," says Eagle, "Clinton's shouldn't really be of particular importance."

SHARON DOYLE DE RIEDER



I may be the steamiest sex scandal in political history, but most teens are too cool to care. Last week, only days after the release of independent counsel Kenneth Starr's tell-all report about President Bill Clinton's illicit affair, students at Toronto's James Collegiate Institute shook their heads in enthusiastic indifference. "He's had about oral sex—Moon shot! about Cambodia," said one gangly male student, hanging out on the school's front steps. "I'm not very interested," declared a spoke-bean senior, her diamond nose stud glinting in the noonday sun. "Hasn't America had a history of presidents fooling around?" Some dismiss Clinton's home urban as an American problem. "It has nothing to do with us," complains one Grade 10 girl, flexing her braces. "I don't want to know about it." Not that she—or any of the others—is unaware of the cigar or the fannies blue Gap shorts. Many, like Grade 9 student Adi Latch, read the 445-page Starr report the day it appeared on the internet. Others have at least scrolled through the

highlights. "Sometimes we talk about how he should be indicted and stuff," says Latch. But, he admits, few of his friends take Clinton seriously. "Mostly it's just going."

Still, as the X-rated antics of the American President filter down to schoolspeaks and video parlors, many parents worry that the hard-core details may distract young children as well as teens. "It is on children's minds," says Frances Ricks, a professor of child and youth care at the University of Victoria. "It's a dilemma for parents—you don't want to reiterate it, yet there are certain things that kids get exposed to in the media." In an age when children are bombarded by images of sex and violence, many believe that the White House scandal has broken another taboo. "Did we really need to know that Clinton put a cigar in Monica Lewinsky's vaginal?" wonders Sue Johnson, host of the popular *Sunday Night Sex Show*. "Little kids can't read, but they can catch it on television," she notes. "They are going to ask, 'Mmm, what is oral sex?'"

ing. "We've grown to accept deception as dominance. Clinton's very good at controlling his or her behavior—lowered eyebrows, a closed stare—and people are measured by those dominance displays. That's about power. That's a man who can lead."

Kestigian says that, in some ways, the public demands deception from its leaders. "We don't want our leaders to be weak, to be seen to be unfamiliar or forgetful," she says. "So they learn to act. When they're tired, they don't look like it; when they're sick, they pretend they are not. If a leader is afraid, he's not allowed to show that either. We want a leader who shows confidence."

Clearly, people also make distinctions about the seriousness of affairs. Which is why, Kestigian believes, the public has cut Clinton some slack, even though it is clear he lied about having sex with Lewinsky. He's not alone in this. In the thousands of reporting monographs on affairs, the first instruction upon being found out is: deny, deny, deny. Kestigian says that one of the reasons research on sexual behavior—from Kinsey to the MM report—is so notoriously unreliable is because people lie so much about their sex lives.

Rosamond Norbury, a 48-year-old Vancouver photographer, wasn't looking for an affair when she met George last (his real name). After a few dates, she realized they were going to be compatible socially, but enjoyed one another sexually. "I liked going to cocktail parties and talking, and he had no social skills," she says. "We'd go to a party and he'd stand there like a doorknob." Norbury had an affair with him for 10 years, in which time he married, divorced and remarried. "The first time he married, he told me he wouldn't be seeing me anymore and I said, 'Fine,'" recalls Norbury. "But three months later, he wanted to start up again. I felt only a sense of guilt about his wife because I had never met her and I never initiated the sex. It was always him. It was so comfortable, in an obvious little box in the bedroom." The affair finally ended when her lover married for the second time and didn't want to cheat on his new wife.

It may be safe to say that all affairs are a sign that something is wrong with a marriage. But many marriages survive them, particularly those, according to Vancouver therapist Ellen Talieman, that are just casual flings, sexual escapades provoked by the monotony of monogamy or the thrill of living dangerously. Talieman puts Clinton's affair with Lewinsky in the latter category. According to Lewinsky's therapist, she performed oral sex on the President 22 times in 16 months. The President allegedly learned up against a door with an order to "keep our sex track." They had phone sex, too. But Lewinsky adds that on one occasion, Clinton fell asleep while she was telling

dirty to her. And she was angry with him another time when he kissed her and she realized that his eyes were wide open, looking out a window. Lewinsky also admits that when she asked Clinton if he would take her into the residential part of the White House—where the first couple actually live—the President said no.

These were all signs to Talieman that Clinton was literally just dealing around, and not interested in any relationship that hinged on his marriage. "A lot of men in power have so much responsibility

Many marriages survive the sexual escapades triggered by the monotony of monogamy



GARDEN-VARIETY CHEATERS Ulrich says that, other than its location, Clinton's dalliance was typical

in themselves that they just want a quick blow job and be done," said Talieman. "They don't want to have to do any more work. Although what he did was narcissistic and selfish, it's as if he were gambling on the side or secretly drinking."

A seasoned phalaenopter like Frank understands why Clinton was prepared to take the risks he did with Lewinsky. "Basically, it's the hormones," he says. "There are people who would never have affairs and there are others who are drawn to them like a moth to a flame." Clinton appears to fall into the latter category. But for all his experience, he seems to have forgotten what Frank calls the one cardinal rule of adultery: "Never fool around with someone who has less to lose than you do."

By SORIANA HALPERIN in Washington, SIRENA BRANSFIELD, in Montreal, JOHN BURGESS in Ottawa, BARBARA BICKENS and SABRINA ZEIDLER in Toronto and JENNIFER HUNTER in Vancouver

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Fears of a sexual witch-hunt

Sorcerous labels stick like glue. Henry Hyde is a six-foot, three-inch lawnmower with a mane of silver hair who has been called "respectable" so often that it might as well be part of his name—except in "the malebly respond" Hyde. He is also chairman of the judiciary committee of the U.S. House.

Representative, the very body called upon to decide whether President Bill Clinton should undergo the ordeal of impeachment. So when Hyde was abruptly dragged through the mud last week, the billow ended any lingering hope that Clinton's life could be swigged in the calm manner that legislative drama to woe. An entire magazine considered close to the White House revised an extraordinary article that Hyde conducted 30 years ago. Worse, he was the third Republican to have embarrassing details of his private life unveiled in the past month. Suddenly, the talk was of sexual witch-hunts, sexual McCarthyism, even sexual Armageddon. Could Clinton really be trying to smear his critics as obnoxious bastards?

Probable. In all these cases, including Hyde's, there were plausible explanations of why the hideousness of political past lives would be exposed now without any profit from the White House. But with Clinton revealed as a public liar in the Monica Lewinsky affair, his critics knew they could get away with accusing him and his associates of the lowest type of political behavior—without offering a shred of evidence. "I have no doubt who is behind it," charged Tom DeLay, the Republican whip in the House. "I just don't have the proof." When independent counsel Kenneth Starr sent his damning report on the Lewinsky affair to Capitol Hill on Sept. 8, charging Clinton with 11 impeachable offenses, the politicians refused to scare the public: they would go over the evidence carefully and thoughtfully. By the end of last week, they were at one another's throats.

It will only get dirtier—quite literally—this week. Hyde's committee spent much of last week poring over 2,000 pages of grand jury testimony to support his 645-page report to Congress. Republicans were adamant that as much of the material as possible be made public, and they soon set the tone—9 a.m. on Monday, just as Clinton would be preparing to address the United Nations General Assembly in New York City. The documents were considered to be every bit as graphic as the Starr report's unflinching account of the 20 sexual encounters inside the White House between Clinton and Lewinsky—on some cases, even more so.

Even worse for Clinton, Hyde was due to release the video of the President's testimony before the grand jury. The White House and

Democrats on Hyde's committee argued frantically that a transcript would be enough, that making the tape public would only fuel the健忘ists an already hambled President. Much of his testimony is already known—the Starr report quoted key parts of it. But the political impact could be enormous when lots of people see Clinton subjected to a barrage of questions about what type of sex he had with Lewinsky ("I like the way that you kissed her breasts, would be the thing"). Or when voters watch Clinton fence with Starr's lawyers over such seemingly straightforward questions as whether he was ever alone with Lewinsky ("It depends on how you define alone"), and Clinton loses his temper at one point and storms from the witness stand, a glimpse of the anger he is famed for but which is rarely seen in public. Democratic strategists

ANDREW PHILLIPS
IN WASHINGTON

The release of Clinton's video testimony will only make Washington's political war dirtier



PROTESTING A PRESIDENT: Demonstrators initial Clinton's motorcade outside Cincinnati fund-raiser

know how damaging those images may be. For Republicans, the risk is backlash—a public revolution against yet more sleaze.

With the stakes so high, it was no surprise that the politicians' political war of calumny began to bite. The surprise was perhaps how quickly they ended, and in such a seamy manner. For weeks, there had been suggestions that an release of the Starr report's open sessions might be declared on the moral and sexual failings of members of Congress. No one doubted that the 125 members of the House and 100 senators have their fair share of skeletons in the closet. "This is a human institution," said Mark Herring, a Republican congressman from South Carolina. "Take it or leave it, that's what's all we've got."

Rumors began circulating that the White House might conduct a socialist scrubbing of its policy—arranging for dirt on its enemies to spread liberally around. There would be nothing new in that.



STANDING CLOSE: Hillary Clinton and her husband at a White House function

Women claiming sexual involvement with Clinton—such as Paula Jones and Kathleen Willey—had been subjected to fierce attacks by the President's defenders. Clinton's stepbrother, Roger, even went on a national talk show in August and issued a not-so-veiled threat: "There are some of the political people that had best watch themselves because of the old glasshouse story," he said. "Be very circled."

The first sound of a glass breaking came in early September, when Dan Burton, a prominent Republican congressman from Indiana, disclosed he had fathered an illegitimate son in the 1980s. Many Republicans were asking questions about his past, and he joined in to discredit Democratic Rep. Dennis Kucinich's House committee investigating the Democratic campaign finance scandal, and earlier this year called Clinton a "scoundrel." He claimed the White House was behind the exposé, but offered no proof. A week later, ultra-conservative Idaho Rep. Helen Chenoweth admitted she had conducted a sexual affair in the 1980s with a married man. The Idaho Statesman said it reported on the longer-ago liaison because Chenoweth championed seabird family values and ran TV advertising Clinton over Lewinsky.

POLL OF POLLS

Most polls taken last week in the wake of the Starr report's release showed President Bill Clinton's approval rating holding steady at around 60 per cent. Yet a majority of respondents still believe Clinton acted illegally in the Monica Lewinsky affair, and only half have a "favorable" opinion of him. A sampling of responses to surveys by six major news and polling partnerships.

Agree of the job Clinton is doing	63%
Oppose Clinton's impeachment	56%
Don't think Clinton should resign	68%
Favor Congress censuring Clinton	60%
Agree House should hold impeachment hearings	58%
Believe Clinton obstructed justice	68%
Believe Clinton committed perjury	69%
Have a favorable opinion of Clinton	55%
Have a favorable opinion of Hillary Clinton	62%
Have a favorable opinion of Ken Starr	32%

1991 RALEIGH-USA POLL/2000-CRS/MARSHALL/HORN
1991 WASHINGTON POST/ABC NEWS/WALL STREET JOURNAL/ABC
1991 BOSTON/STERNBERG/ABC/USA/ABC/MARSHALL/FRIES

Hyde's long-ago transgression came to light when Selen, a magazine published on the Internet, reported that he had a five-year affair with a married woman named Cherie Stodden starting in 1985. The woman's ex-husband called Hyde "this hysterical whacko up my family," Hyde dismissed it as a "youthful infatuation"—although he was 47 when the affair began. Selen has besieged Starr and generally defended Clinton. Instead Hyde's friends in Clinton's inner White House circle—the White House chief of government, and Selen and it got the story from a friend of the woman whose side Hyde held. What's more, its editor says, Clinton's enemies started the process by raising several behavior as a public issue. "Aren't we going to find with the disclosure that he was a jerk? But ugly times call for ugly tactics."

Romance, like the next one, there can be no safe topic. "Friends" and "Romance" are part of Congress at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington. "Friends" isn't used the White House to make these things come out. Once we started down the slippery slope of looking at sexual behavior, this was bound to happen," Tom Allen, a Democratic congressman from Maine, added in an interview. "All these stories indicate where an investigation of sexual activity will take us if it's driving down the system."

But because Clinton's allies have attacked his enemies so savagely in the past, they were vulnerable to accusations that they were stabbing the latest dirt. "The White House has such low credibility that Republicans can engage them with dirty tricks, and if they do it, it doesn't mean a whole lot," says Ornstein.

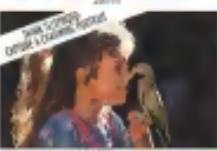
Although Democrats on Hyde's committee, among the most liberal in their party, will discredit Clinton, many others are distancing themselves from the President. An aisle-to-aisle Democratic lawmaker told *Newsweek* that, privately, two dozen of the 200 Democratic congressmen went to Clinton to resign and square his country—and party—the issue of impeachment. Yet opinion polls show his approval rating continue at 60 per cent and above. About two-thirds of Americans

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still oppose impeaching him, although most say he should be subjected to the much milder section of censure—essentially a public rebuke by Congress. Another idea: make him pay a fine to compensate for the \$67 million that Starr spent investigating the Lewinsky affair. Alaska Senator Frank Murkowski, who suggested such a fine, told *Maclean's*: "He lied under oath. There's going to be a penalty for that, or there's no incentive to tell the truth."

At the same time, Clinton is trying to do the job—and be seen doing it. Many issues—such as Saddam Hussein's attempts to avoid UN arms inspections in Iraq—are getting scant attention because of the intense focus on the scandal. In New York last week, the President made a major speech on the financial crisis that has sprawled from Asia to Russia and threatens the United States and other economies. He called it "the biggest financial challenge facing the world in a half-century," and urged efforts to stimulate growth in depressed countries. But although Clinton's words made headlines overseas, they had little impact at home. The speech prompted Prime Minister Jean Chretien to telephone the President the next day and wish him good luck in his current crisis. "He hasn't done anything that so other countries hasn't. He's got caught," Graduate student Ana Parks agreed. "Who cares?" In fact, a lot of Clinton's genuine life is just that—private. Enough already.

Outside Washington, Clinton is getting mixed messages. He is already counting heads on the fact that his poll numbers have begun to rise in the eight months since the Lewinsky scandal broke. The White House has been in the stratosphere, pushing between so-called elite opinion in Washington, which is overwhelmingly against Clinton, and the rest of the country, which surveys show believe his job is not warrant removal from office. Clinton has, in fact, where he went to raise \$500,000 for his party, said Washington is "obsessed" with itself instead of America. But the *Washington Post* welcomed him to town with a front-page editorial urging him to quit: "If you have any decency, self-respect or honor, you will spare us the ordeal of removing you by impeachment. Resign."

Elsewhere, many will hope only that the Lewinsky story will just go away. In Little Rock, Ark., where Clinton reigned as governor for 12 years, few are shocked; his ex-concubine sex life was an open secret for years. In the newly renovated River Market District, near the site of the future Clinton presidential library by the Arkansas River, lawyer Greg Ferguson passed in reflect on the President's woes. "It was a real bad thing for him to do in that position, and first place,



OLD FLAME.
Wife Hillary was revealed to have had an affair with married woman Monica Lewinsky in the 1990s (left)

he said. "It was just reckless behavior. But I don't think he should be impeached and removed." Marketplace exec Rick Johnson said people also will be tolerant. "He hasn't done anything that so other countries hasn't. He's got caught," Graduate student Ana Parks agreed. "Who cares?" In fact, a lot of Clinton's genuine life is just that—private. Enough already.

In Anne's Matchmaker household, the Washington scandals have often seemed like a distant, bizarre, friendly "The Star" report, though a friend's people's attorney, Al Berry, a lawyer at Irish Pub in Milwaukee, however, said Clinton was blithely that Clinton should resign or be impeached. "He should have some fun," he said, "but when he goes on television or before a grand jury and lies, that's different." Dennis O'Neil, a lawyer agreed—the President should go. "It's a bad idea he didn't go into the military," said O'Neil. "He'd be out, without his benefits." Others, especially African-Americans, are more inclined to be tolerant. Rev. Raymond Gibson, a Baptist minister, said what Clinton did "was wrong but not impeachable. I have it from the religious standpoint, but you have to be forgiving." The President can only hope that most Americans, like him, the day in Washington, will continue to feel the same way.

ROB STEPHEN GLUCK in Washington,
ROB MURRAY in Little Rock and
ROBYN YOUNGQVIST in Milwaukee



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Why does Clinton do it?

The solitaires, palliatives and poultices have weighed in—endlessly—on Bill Clinton's problems. Now, it's time for the psychologists and psychiatrists. The President, they say, has a sexual addiction. Or merely a sexual compulsion. He is severely insecure, or afflicted with an arrogance bordering on megalomania. He has low self-esteem—or perhaps he believes he is so special that he can get away with anything.

Whatever the diagnosis, the Moans Lewinsky says he put Clinton on the couch in a way that no psychiatrist had been before as the experts try to answer the central mystery: why? why would such a brilliant man with so much to lose do something so stupidly dumb?

Jerome Levin thinks he knows. So do Stanley Bernstein and Paul Flick. All are mental health professionals who have written books dissecting Clinton's troubled inner world. None of them knows him personally. But the record of his difficulties with women and telling the truth is so long, so constant and so public, they say, that cold calculations can't be drawn. The 440 pages of the Starr report, detailing the President's 18-month liaison with Lewinsky, is another gold mine for the analysts—more proof that most people ever wanted that Clinton would risk everything for a series of female sexual encounters inside the White House itself. "Everyone ever doubted it, there it is," says Levin. "He's had a lifelong problem with sex."

Levin is a psychotherapist and addiction specialist in New York City whose new book is entitled *The Clinton Syndrome: The President and the Self-Destructive Nature of Sexual Addiction*. Like all those trying to understand Clinton, he goes back to the President's traumatic, tormented childhood in Arkansas. His father left home, and Clinton's mother without believing in God that he had been married several times before, then died in a car crash three months before his son was born. His mother, Virginia, 48, young Billy with his grandparents when he was a year old, is still memory of abandonment. His stepfather, Roger Clinton, was a violent alcoholic who once fired a gun over Virginia's bed during an argument and then was forced to apologize. Bill Clinton's stepmother, Roger became addicted to cocaine, and was jailed for trafficking in drugs in 1988. A tendency towards addiction, says Levin, runs in families—and Bill Clinton is one in a long line.

The prof, he writes, is in the pattern of the President's behavior. A child growing up in a home wracked by violence and addiction learns instinctively to be and cover up. He denies his feelings and

distorts reality in order to survive. Once he had made it in the White House, Clinton told an interviewer that "overall, I was a pretty happy kid. I had a normal childhood." The truth, says Levin, is that the President was deeply scarred, no matter how great his achievements, and used sex to try to heal himself. "Sexual addiction," he writes, "is not about sex. The sexual addict is seeking reassurance and a rise in self-esteem."

Flick, a California psychiatrist, is the author of *The Psychological Presidency: Understanding the Psychological of President Bill Clinton*. He wrote the book in 1996 and rashed it a few weeks when the Lewinsky scandal erupted. Like many analysts, Flick is skeptical that such a thing as "Sex addiction" exists. Instead, he calls Clinton a man "with a serious sexual compulsion"—a claim made extremely plausible by Lewinsky's assertion in the Starr report that the President told her he had "fun deals" of affairs after he retired. Hillary Rodham Clinton, who is both a psychoanalyst and a professor of political science at the City University of New York, dismisses the Freudian's character as having moved back High Hopes. The Clinton Presidency and the Politics of Addiction instead of concluding that Clinton uses sex to avoid real feelings of inadequacy, she diagnosed him as "an ego that doesn't like boundaries." Rodham says the President "doesn't think he should be held to the rules that govern ordinary people. His inner, he's paranoid and he's able, and all that has reinforced his sense that it's all right for him to do what he wants because after all, it turns out quite fine for him."

Until now, that is. That's what to do? If Clinton has a deep-seated personal problem to grapple with his political one, one can be come to grips with it while navigating the United States and keeping to keep his job? A few well-meaning observers, such as Levin, suggest that Clinton invoke the 25th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which would allow him to turn over the gavel to Vice-President Al Gore for a few weeks and begin "harmless rehabilitation." Says Levin: "He'd be a tremendous model for how people should deal with their addictions." That is one option Clinton is surely not considering. Even the most modest step of taking a leave while in office is difficult. The President plans to seek regular spiritual counseling from three ministers. But the White House vigorously denies that he is under treatment for any psychiatric or medical condition. Americans, it seems, may put up with a deeply troubled man in the White House. But they aren't yet ready for one who seeks professional help to battle his demons.

ANDREW PHILLIPS is a Washington

Theories abound on the roots of his relations with women



AN ADDICTION:
Women who claim or
allegedly encounters with
Clinton (clockwise from
left): Marla Maples,
Lewinsky, Senator
Patsy Mink, Elizabeth
Ward Green, and
Kathleen Willey

Defiling sacred premises

To many Americans, it wasn't just what he did, but where

BY DAVID SHIREMAN

Many stories from the portrait of George Washington over the fireplace (but the storm-blunder-purchased oil on the dollar bill, but a brightly smiling fatherly figure). Or from the sparse personal touches of the powerful is little offerer for a man whose every move is attended by security police, a snapshot of the lonely inmates whose bedrooms are under the same roof. Or from the great desk itself (where Eyes look carefully just over the irregularities of the President's predecessor)—scratches marks on the writing surface, and on history.

The Oval Office has its ways, an icon to match the elected office. Bill Clinton knows that, but let's not forget. The room is a source of inspiration and, he told a group of reporters in a revealing conversation last year, a source of "psychological reinforcement." In this room the documents are rendered stillborn, the powerful speech in a whisper. In eight years of that room, Bill Clinton almost never used his office's jacket, not even while sitting at his desk, for fear that it might offend the throne of the great. The ghost is always present at the White House, even for presidents who sit in that office and掌管 the future.

Americans argue with British monarchs, created a royalty of their own. These same Americans, limited about separating church and state, went ahead and created a tea-drinking church and state. And that is why the Washington sex scandal so deeply troubles the President—part king, part pastor—in him, and he has done so in the most sacred temple of the realm.

For the world, the contents of the Starr report are unimportant. What is even more significant, perhaps, is that the explosion in cable television made it harder for the president to dominate the airwaves. The John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson did the growing budget deficit and changing political times make it harder for presidents to propose the kind of big vision, big-spending programs that made the presidency large than life, or appear that way. Clinton himself produced such big-spending proposals, budget and tax cuts, for example, that he seemed to be offering little more than suggestions, rather than great legislative blueprints.

Then, a White House intern flashed a coy smile and her thoug

the president as "the sacrosanct custodian of the American people." Herbert Hoover, as apostle of centralized authority, recognized that the presidency was "the inspiring symbol of all that is highest in American purpose and ideals." Even when the United States seems lighter than it is, says Lewinsky, the pangs-free, the national rejoicing, the national remorse—and so it should let no surprise that the pre-emptiveness and pretension of its leaders are also outmoded. That is what troubled the young Bill Clinton to the presidency in the first place. That is why the older but maybe as wiser Clinton has won today.

Most of the President's critics with Lewinsky in the Oval Office or in the study adjacent to it, "use that office as a totally private place," the President said of the study in that one version a year ago. He has his stereo there, and his golf pants and his collection of political post. "And sometimes I go in there when I'm tired and sit down for an hour off and I drift in my rocking chair and read and listen to music." All that, as the interviewee hastens to say, and more. And when the sex was finished Clinton and Lewinsky would make their way out of the study and, the interviewee testified to the Starr grand jury, "we'd usually end up kind of the pillow talk of it, I guess sitting in the Oval Office."

And so it would only what they did, but where. And when the Lewinsky affair came at a curious corner of history, at a time when the presidency seemed in decline anyway. The War Powers Act of 25 years ago triggered the chief executive of some of his discretion in war-making; the explosion in cable television made it harder for the president to dominate the airwaves. The John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson did the growing budget deficit and changing political times make it harder for presidents to propose the kind of big vision, big-spending programs that made the presidency large than life, or appear that way. Clinton himself produced such big-spending proposals, budget and tax cuts, for example, that he seemed to be offering little more than suggestions, rather than great legislative blueprints.

Then, a White House intern flashed a coy smile and her thoug

David Sirota, Washington Bureau chief of *The Boston Globe*, won the 1995 Pulitzer Prize for his writing on American political culture.

Kohl's big test

Twice every month, with Germanic precision, Lothar Drewitz tries努力 to spend his entire day wandering the grottoes and caves of a notorious old labyrinth in the heart of Meissenburg. Fashions of soft red brick and crumbling mortar, the place was once widely known—and widely dreaded—by the 40,000 inhabitants of the gritty industrial town on the banks of the Saale river in eastern Germany, 150 km southwest of Berlin. For not long ago, before Berlin's Wall tumbled, it housed the regional headquarters of the Stasi, East Germany's secret police. Now, it is the Meissenburg district's unemployment office. And Drewitz has come to know it well because he is one of the casualties of Germany's otherwise vaunted reunification. When the Wall fell on Nov. 9, 1989, Drewitz, like his comrade down west, "It has been a disaster for me," says the 50-year-old metallurgical engineer as he sits disconsolately in the still-kilodrafting building. "I lost everything: my job, my wife, my son, my future. I wish I had never happened."

The sentiment is shared by more than a few of Drewitz's compatriots in what used to be known as the German Democratic Republic. Like him, they have been severely dispossessed by what has happened since the collapse, even though Germans on both sides of the political divide refer to simply as the "Wende—the Turn." Like Drewitz, they are left with a barely concealed outrage that the union of the two Germanys has produced, after the prospect of the "flowering landscape" promised by Chancellor Helmut Kohl when he held his last, successfully engineered, after the downfall of Erich Honecker's Communist regime in the East. And if the pundits and the pollsters are correct, that widespread discontent among the 15.5 million former East Germans will play a critical role in determining the political future of the entire 60-million-strong country, as elections set for Sunday. "The outcome will be decided in the east," says political scientist Peter Lang of the University of Göttingen. "The voters there now have it in their power to pick who is going to rule this country for the next four years and, in the process, become the single most powerful politicians in Europe."

The winner will also lead the world's third-largest economy, making him a key global player as financial markets bathe international markets and the poten—but waited—years come Germany January across 11 European nations, anchored by Germany. On the surface at least the show-biz voters on Sept. 21 could not be more stark. On one side sits the 68-year-old Kohl, a plodding, often towering, figure who presided over the longest-surviving government of any major Western power. He has been German chancellor for the last 16 years, chairman of the right-of-center Christian Democratic Union party for the last 25. Controlling him as the candidate of the Social Democratic Party, or SPD, is Ger-

Germany's long-ruling leader fights an election that is too close to call



BARRY
CAME

IN BERLIN



Kohl campaigns in eastern Germany. Schneider (left), the disengaged and often divisive center-left candidate

hard-bitten, 66, prime minister since 1990 of the state of Lower Saxony in western Germany. Stoic, tough and media-savvy, Schröder is a moderate leftist often compared to British Prime Minister Tony Blair because of his pragmatic politics and to U.S. President Bill Clinton for his sunny manner. Speaking women Schröder has been married four times, the last union occurring after an affairless liaison with a journalist 20 years his junior and a gayaway divorce that saw his third wife throw him out of the family home in Hanover and then publish a widely read book about the affair.

That Schröder not only survived the highly public scandal but, two years later, holds a marginal lead in the polls over his rival provides a measure of the difference between elections in North America and in the European continent. The summer-long German campaign has focused little of the gaff and media frenzy that accompanied similar contests in the Anglo-Saxon world, particularly the United States. Schröder's campaign carries a distinct laid-back style, the kind perhaps of the quiet streets of a traditional German town before party machine and Clinton's Democrats. But even Schröder's supporters are these others rigidly scrupled, routinely conducted

In the town of Blankenberg, 60 km west of Berlin, it is a rainy afternoon in the ramshackle park named in honor of the German poet Heinrich Heine. The air is heavy with the blue smoke and sweet smell of grilling barbecue, emanating from a series of covered booths

set up on the bank of the wide, meandering River Elbe. The crowd, hindered by the rain and a local travel strike, is sparse, no more than two or three hundred. They cluster around the broadened banks or stand under umbrellas on the thick grass in front of a large stage, where an orange-poly band is belting out German folk tunes under a blue-upholstered canopy embroidered with the Soc-Democrats' slogan, "Wir sind freif". They are prepared. On the whole, the assembled voters do not seem overly excited by what they are about to witness. "You just have to listen," says Marko Bradwell, 28, an army conscript on leave from his unit who will cast his first vote on Sunday. "But I'll tell you this," he adds, slipping back from a plastic cap, "none of our politicians impresses me very much."

Schröder—susceptible in tailored blue, a broad smile on his face, hair the color of ravenously—arrives graciously on time. He waves no hand, glancing only or maybe not with the crowd but proceeds directly to the stage. After a brief, rambling speech a lone heckler, prodding the shoulders of a local stern plaza, the SPD's standard-bearer scowlingly delivers his pitch. It has heavy social-democratic overtones. "I say 'yes,'" he declares, "that I will never allow the question of higher education to depend on money and your wallet." There is a reference to Germany's 4.1 million unemployed, 20.6 per cent of the workforce, and another to the Kohl government's program to cut pensions. "The government will not," he finishes. "It's time for a change." And then he is gone, as quickly as he arrived.

In a lark, Schröder leaves at least a few hundred voters. A goodly batch, says one hard-bitten engineer, Bernd Lüthmann, 41, who says that he might just be tempted to switch his allegiance from Kohl's CDU, which got his vote in 1989: "Well, I will certainly vote for him," interjects with a like, 38, with some heat. "Kohl's been around for so long, isn't it?"

A few days later, the subject of Frau Erdmann's irritation is in west Berlin, peddling his own message to an affluent crowd assembled not far from the runny cafes and expensive shops that line the Karlstrasse, the broad, tree-lined avenue that has

become one of the symbols of modern German prosperity. There is another compatriot hand pounding out another German folk tune but there is no beer and no beer for sale at Wittenbergplatz where Kohl speaks. The chancellor, perched as ever, looks a little tired. But he manages to speak for a full hour in his trademark flat monotone, completely devoid of drama. He tells the assembled voters what he has been doing for the German electorate since the campaign began, warning them that now is not the time for "experimentation," that "stability above all" is required as Germany "moves into the new century." He does not have to explain to his listeners the meaning of his remarks like mere jingles does that for him—stability, solid, dependable.

Kohl's message may lack inspiration but, against all odds, it has been having some impact. Over the course of the campaign, the chancellor has managed to out-Schröder's anemic slogan 15-point lead in the polls to just two points last week, a margin so narrow that Germany's pollsters were relishing to predict the outcome. On Sept. 23, Kohl's campaign received another boost in state elections in Bavaria, where the southern state's ruling Christian Social Union—partner in the chancellor's governing coalition in Bonn—managed to hold on to its majority with a virtually unchanged 32.9 per cent of the vote. In contrast, the SPD vote in Bavaria fell from 26 per cent in 1990 to 25.7 per cent. The environmental Greens, the liberal allies in a future SPD coalition, also dropped, from 6.1 per cent to 5.7 per cent. "A victory," Kohl boasted in the wake of the Bavarian vote, "with clear implications for the federal election, too."

Schröder was quick to dismiss the Bavarian results, claiming the results were "what happened, not what I had hoped for." Still, the SPD candidate had expended considerable energy in Bavaria, visiting the state more than 30 times in the hope that he could turn the state vote into a launchpad for the national election. The effort came to nought, but it did direct German's attention back towards the east, towards

WORLD

the big Länder—or states—that make up the old German Democratic Republic.

More than 30 per cent of Germany's 88.5 million voters reside in the east, and another 30,000 are employed in government-funded retraining schemes. "It's a devastating number," says Hans George, director of Merschberg's unemployment office, "particularly when you consider that, under the old Communist regime, virtually everybody had a job here."

Merschberg's unemployed are victims of the painful industrial restructuring that has followed upon the heels of German reunification. The area, in fact, is a microcosm of

events in the east since the fall of the Berlin Wall. Under the old regime, the region was the site of a vast petrochemical complex. The refinery at nearby Leuna used to employ 32,000 people. The BUNA rubber products facility in the same town once had a workforce of 30,000. Now, the French petrochemical company Elf Atochem runs the Leuna refinery, employing only 2,000 Midland. Much-herded Dow Chemical has taken over the BUNA's operations, utilizing the soil to "simply" dump, says environmentalist Hanser Schneider of the locally based Halle Institute for Economic Research. "The old factories were too inefficient and too highly overutilized to compete in a Western economy. Fifty thousand jobs were lost in the process."

Along with the disappearing jobs have come losses of another, more disconcerting kind. "People here are feeling dejected, devalued, robbed of their self-esteem," says Hans Joachim Maas, a psychotherapist in Halle, 20 km north of Merschberg. He points out that the majority of patients he treats at his church-financed clinic are still suffering the same maladies as those he treated under the old regime—depression, panic attacks, psychosomatic problems. "But the triggers are different now," he adds. "Before, the symptoms were produced by a need for freedom and space. Now, they are the result of a profound sense of intimacy."

There has, as well, been political fallout with dangerous implications. The threat comes from both extremes of the spectrum. Last May, the right-wing German Peoples Union won a dramatic 23 per cent of the vote in state elections in Saxony-Anhalt, where Merschberg is located. The openly xenophobic party, funded and led by Bosnian multi-millionaire publisher Gerdhard Frey, did it with an aggressive campaign based on such slogans as "Germany jobs for Germans" and "Foreign breeds out."

At the same time, there has been a resur- gence to support in the east for the Party of Democratic Socialism, consisting almost entirely of aging mothers from the previous ruling Communist party. The PDS won 30 seats in the 656-seat Bundestag in the last federal election in 1994, thanks largely to Germany's complex voting system, a combination of proportional representation and the traditional first-past-the-post model used in Canada. Each German voter has two ballots, one for a local candidate and the other for a regional party list. "There is a huge protest vote in the east waiting to happen," says University of Göttingen political scientist Lüscher. "If it swings to the right, which is more likely to the left, then both of the mainstream parties are going to have to deal with it." And that is true for whoever manages to win the German chancellor's office on Sunday, both the old warrior Helmut Kohl, and the new firebrand, Gerhard Schröder.

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ALBANIA IN TURMOIL

Albanian lawmakers voted to strip opposition leader Sali Berisha of his parliamentary immunity so he could be prosecuted for looting anti-government riots that killed seven people and injured 70 last week. Berisha claimed he plotted a coup against elected Prime Minister Fatos Nano. Western powers were backing Nano, fearing that the instability could spill into neighboring Kosovo, where the Albanian-majority is caught in a war with Serb forces.

A BASQUE CEASEFIRE?

After 30 years of guerrilla activity, the Basque separatist group ETA declared a "total and indefinite ceasefire," apparently inspired by the Irish Republican Army's withdrawal in Spain's northern Basque region reacted with optimism. Madrid's interior minister called it a "fake truce."

BRAWL IN MALAYSIA

Canadian field hockey players harassed a Scotland umpire after losing a qualifying match to Malaysia in the Commonwealth Games in Kuala Lumpur. Canadian goalske Mike McNamee, who brought a Malaysian team player who had knelt on the field to score, the angry Canadians believed the umpire missed a call and cost them the game. Canada had won 65 medals at the Games by late last week.

FERRARIO BOWS OUT

The only woman ever to run for vice-president of the United States declined the role of her political career after losing the 2000 presidential election to New York state Governor George W. Bush. Ferrario, 61, had primary issues in New York state. Ferrario Ferraro raised hopes for female politicians when she ran in the 1984 Democratic ticket with Walter Mondale. The pair lost to Ronald Reagan and George Bush. Ferraro subsequently lost a Senate race in 1992.

A ROYAL LEGAL BILL

Former British prime minister John Major ran up a \$1-million legal bill with a London firm while acting as financial guardian for Prince Charles, 65, and Prince Harry, 14, after the death of their mother a year ago. Prince Charles and he were pleased with Major's work, which involved protecting the boys' share of the Diana, Princess of Wales, innumerable liability and an unsuccessful attempt to avoid death duties on the \$33 million they will inherit. Diana's estate will pay the legal fee.

Raging waters

Hundreds of thousands of people in opposite sides of the globe faced death and destruction as both Mexico and Bangladesh suffered the most horrific flooding in decades. The death toll in Bangladesh passed 1,000 before the country gained some relief late last week from two months of monsoon rains that left three-quarters of the country submerged. But in the southern Mexican state of Chiapas, the country's poorest, the floodwaters were just beginning.

Heavy tropical storms, following just on a drought, covered one-third of the state in water. By week's end, more than 200 people were declared dead and more than 900 missing. More than 400,000 were left homeless. Deaths may approach many hundreds and losses from flooding are estimated 500,000 people stranded without food. Some starving villagers are eating animal carcasses in order to survive. Remote hamlets were completely buried in mud and sludge, their inhabitants lost in the mire. "We have nothing to eat, nowhere to live," said former Jose Figueroa, 38, as he was saved from the hard-hit town of Mapastepec. Among survivors there have been outbreaks of cholera and conjunctivitis.

Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo made four trips to Chiapas, which his opponents said were motivated by political expediency in a region where rebels have been fighting government troops since 1994. Mexico's finance ministry said the government would support emergency programs to help alleviate the emergency, the country's worst dis-

aster since the 1985 Mexico City earthquake. In Bangladesh, many of the victims died from a diarrhea epidemic caused by rotten food and dirty water. As the floods slowly start to recede, government officials said quick shipments of international food aid had prevented mass starvation. Even so, only 500,000 of the \$1.2 billion Bangladesh received had yet been pledged. Ottawa will provide what it asked at \$25 million and Switzerland air-prefabricated houses for repairs.

Iran's show of force

A war of nerves on the Iran-Afghanistan border was escalating as Tehran's fundamentalist regime traded inflammatory rhetoric with Kabul's authoritarian Taliban movement. In recent weeks, Iran, dominated by Shi'a Muslims, has amassed up to 40,000 troops along the frontier. Heavy fighting has killed since outbreaks within the Taliban's Shi'a Muslim offshoot—the Islamic State.



Rules of the Game



MacKay puts the consumer first

BY JOHN GEDDES

When the federal task force on the future of financial institutions released its unusually awaited report last week, there was no special delivery to the top floors of Bay Street's bank towers. The banks' representatives had to stand in line at the task force's temporary Toronto office—early Tuesday morning—like clients at the teller counter in one of their branches—to claim their copies. The rule was two documents per customer: a restriction that forced the Bank of Montreal to tear its copies apart into chapters so the right people could



read them. The task force refused to cater to the bankers who, after all, had perhaps the most at stake in the report, was typical of its approach. The chairman, Regis Loyer, chose MacKay, who says he could not afford to be distracted by the particular needs of the banks. "We tried to look at our assignment entirely through a filter of what will benefit Canadian consumers," he told MacKay's

successor in turning attention towards the consumer perspective, his report will have radically altered the course of the debate over bank mergers. Up to now, the upstart group of the proposed merger of Royal Bank of Canada with Bank of Montreal, and Toronto Dominion Bank with Canadian branch Bank of Commerce has been a mainly about-wasted-intensity. The banks know their need to combine forces to withstand new foreign competition. The Bank of Nova Scotia, the only big bank without a major partner, attacks the deals for concentrating banking clout in its rivals' hands. Life insurance companies de-

mand greater powers to vie with the banks—even if Ottawa decides to block the mergers. Federal policies are designed by well-financed lobbying campaigns from all camps. Whether the politicians exert the pressure to tailor their decisions to suit one industry's focus or another will be up to the test.

MacKay's report offers them a framework for holding consumer concerns above company squabbles. While MacKay recommends that Ottawa drop its unwritten policy of allowing mergers between big banks, that key proposal is packaged with a raft of other ideas designed to boost alternatives to the banks. For example, MacKay calls for the insurance companies, mutual funds and investment dealers to be allowed to access to the payment system, the network that allows banks to cash each other's cheques. Opening up the system could eventually allow a consumer to use, say, an automatic bank machine to make a withdrawal from a non-bank mutual fund. As well, MacKay calls for more flexible federal rules on the ownership of smaller banks, both to encourage new banks to start up and let existing ones forge strategic alliances with other companies. "All these changes on the structural side are not driven by trying to find ways to help institutions," he said. "It's to provide better service to consumers."

No matter how many of his specific recommendations are accepted, MacKay urges a separate public review of each of the four mergers. Finance Minister Paul Martin, who has the power to approve or reject the mergers, has already embarked that proposal. But first, the mergers must survive an investigation by the competition bureau. The bureau now has about 100 experts combing the details to determine if they would give the new megabanks too much power to raise the prices they charge for financial services. Its findings, likely to be delivered to Martin in December, will mark the next turning point in the merger saga.

The bureau's director, Koenraad van Fackelstein, told MacKay he expects MacKay's analysis to have a major influence on his findings, especially in assessing the competitive impact of new technology. "The best view we have of some of the market developments, some of the pressures in the MacKay task force," he said. "But that does not mean van Fackelstein is bound to use MacKay's call for allowing mergers. Unlike MacKay, van Fackelstein must apply strict rules. If either of the two merged banks would command more than 35 per cent of a certain local market for a financial service, such as credit cards in one city or home mortgages in another, the bureau's guidelines assume that competition might be seriously threatened. It would also create a situation in which any four banks have more than 65 per cent of a particular market in too much concentration.

Those key thresholds underline an angry debate brewing between Bank of Nova Scotia and the four merging banks. In a recent speech, Scotiabank chairman Peter Godwin said the two banks created by the mergers would control 96 per cent of Canada's domestic banking assets—too much to ensure

consumers have real choice. But Royal Bank chairman John McCollum shot back last week that Godwin's statistic is irrelevant. The figures that matter, McCollum contends, are market shares that take into account all competitors, including foreign banks and leasing companies. By that measure, the four merging banks together command just 13 per cent of Canada's residential mortgage market and 26 per cent of small business loans, he said. In the end, only playing on a key fact that the mergers would raise job losses. Warren Jenkins, chief economist of Scotiabank, said 24,000 jobs in Toronto alone could be lost.

Results of such statistics are in the forecast for the fall and winter as combatants in the battle shift to persuading politicians what's best for consumers. This week the House finance committee and the Senate banking committee launch hearings into the MacKay report. "MacKay's recommendations are on the technical level," one adviser to Martin told MacKay. "Now, we need political scrutiny." There will be plenty of that, it seems, with Martin's ultimate verdict unlikely to come until February. Consumer interests are at a disadvantage at stake, but whether consumers will stay interested through such a long and complex process is another matter. □

TOUGH GUY, TOUGH TASK

Few Canadians have heard of Koenraad van Fackelstein, but he is no stranger to public controversy. As the chief lawyer in the federal government's trade office during the negotiations leading to the 1988 Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, he was at the epicentre of one of the most contentious political debates in Canadian history. Now, as head of the federal competition bureau—which must decide if the proposed bank mergers threaten to put too much power in the hands of new megabanks—van Fackelstein, 53, again finds himself doing delicate policy work in a most unsettled political atmosphere.

He is not the sort of bureaucrat to be intimidated by political turmoil. Gordon Ritchie, the second-highest-ranking Canadian negotiator of the FTA, lauded him in his 1997 book on the making of the trade pact, *Wrestling With The Elephant*, as "a tower of strength throughout the FTA saga." One lesson van Fackelstein took from that experience—what looks innocuous to experts often can be portrayed as alarming to the public. "It makes him having seen it firsthand how these issues can become political, how the press can become a very important part in the whole decision-making process," he told MacKay's last week. "One has to be very careful so that everything that is done cannot be used by opponents in a negative way."



Koenraad van Fackelstein
heads the **FTC**

"The bureau's job is to analyze the mergers according to strict rules—any one company controlling 35 per cent or more of a market sets off alarm bells." But van Fackelstein says that his report will amount to more than dry calculations of market share. "It is so good to use legislative and economic jargon," he said. "We want people to understand what we are doing and why we are doing it." Still, van Fackelstein is not expected to seek the public spotlight. "Koen is not particularly open with people," said one former senior bureaucrat who has worked closely with him. "He's mostly known for his rigorous, disciplined mind."

Van Fackelstein said he expects to deliver his report to Finance Minister Paul Martin in December—later than his original November target. "The minister will make it public, and he will presumably announce his concerns," he said. "Then, the parties will decide—always assuming we have concerns like the minister has concerns—do they want to address them or do they want to walk it off. If the banks decide to walk, the story ends. If they decide to try to come to terms, they face a dual process in 1999—softening the politicians and coming to terms with Koenraad van Fackelstein."



BUSINESS

Fashioning a gamble to survive

Eaton's bets the company on teens and fancy brand names

BY KIMBERLEY NOBLE

One late-summer lunch hour, Louise Rich ambled into Ryan's Bagelry store in downtown Toronto, looking every inch the customer that Eaton's managers are so anxious to see: studying the cases of freshly reboxed waters, Anjou soap, and shopping with an eye for fashion and a good job as a public information officer with the Ontario government, she had already 45 minutes and a number of things to buy. Rich wended various household items (including a pretty jar of oven mats for a gift, a lounger and a blanket). Nothing fancy, just some of the basic, relatively inexpensive line Canadian women have been buying at Eaton's for as long as they and their mothers can remember.

Rich, however, did not have much luck. The housewares department where she had shopped for years had been relocated to a place with a special discount solo joined with jumbled racks of summer clothes. She found the new store at 401, on Yonge Street where it used to be—but ended up leaving the mall oriented and unglamorous instead, surprised by what management has dubbed “the new Eaton's.” Her an-

gerous? “I still can't find anything I want. And Lord knows, I'm a shopper. It feels like thousands of square feet of nothing to buy.”

There is a paradox in Eaton's, showing strength and its potentially untenable challenge. For all it has been through to sell the store the way it's built to when in contest to ship The company went bankrupt in the spring of 1987 because it could not satisfy that demand, of least not at prices its customers were willing to pay. In his effort to turn Eaton's around, president and CEO George Roush has chosen what looks like a risky strategy: dropping or downsizing the selection of many products that customers associate with Eaton's—including apparel and furniture—and replacing them with broad-based clothing.

The company, which emerged from bankruptcy protection late in 1987, has cleared 21 of its 85 stores, and all about 2000 workers and sold \$175 million in new equity to outside investors—a move that cost the Eaton family half its ownership stake. Management spent a year throwing away millions of stock at higher store ceilings, softer lighting and—above all—glamorous new brand-name merchandise, mass clothing from Ralph Lauren and Tommy Hilfiger, bags and shoes from Kenneth Cole, crockery displays reminiscent of Bonwit's Crist & Barnett.

But as the construction dust clears, shoppers and shareholders alike are asking the same old question: Is an era of category killers, dazzling logistics and on-line shopping, in Eaton's way closer to

providing customers with the products they want, at prices they are willing to pay?

So far only Eaton's management and a handful of high-level suppliers seem certain the company is on the right track. “We have done the kind of business we are doing with Eaton's,” says Eaton's掌管人Peter Ng said, “who cannot say enough in praise of the turnaround.” “Our revenues are finally flowing out of the stores.” But others—from suppliers to industry consultants to investors—remain unconvinced. “I am very guarded by their language,” says Toronto retail consultant John Williams. “They want to earn higher margins with more turnover. But how are they going to do that by using supplier P? In Canada, there are not enough people to support it.”

Many wholesalers are reserving judgment and they see evidence of a turnaround. “The feeling among people like myself is that so far, nobody's done anything to make us comfortable,” observed the head of a large leather goods supplier whose company took a crucial early haircut under the deal Eaton's ended up negotiating with its trade creditors. The stock market also has its doubts. Eaton's common shares, priced at \$12.50 last June, have dropped to \$7.20 since management announced on Sept. 11 that it was cutting its profit forecast to \$250 million this year, down from \$350 million.

Arguably as what the sharpest say Roush is advancing the company is on the right track. And he may be correct. The man is a real leader, with 38 years' experience in the department store business, a fact that he often brings up in conversation. Asked in 1987 what lessons he might have learned after almost four decades at Bonwit's/Bair Co., then which he retired the day before he was hired to run Eaton's, Roush once quipped: “I basically taught the lessons in the Hudson's Bay Co.”

These days, Roush has tempered his approach. The notorious confidence in gone. So is the belief that to take market, department stores must slash cost and prices. Eaton's market expansion is being able to distinguish itself from rival chain-store Sears and the Bay. Current executive wisdom says that earning them, as has been Eaton's lot for some time, is tantamount to failure. Roush has

A NEW WAY TO GO SHOPPING

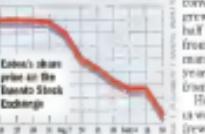
Eaton's is not only out to become a category killer in brand-name fashion. The venerable Canadian retailer, which once was famous for its now-abandoned catalogue, is meeting another source of competition head-on. Last week, the company launched a new Internet shopping service, shop-eaton.com. The selection includes a range of personal and household products, all of which will be delivered anywhere in Canada for a flat price of \$4.50.

The idea is to start with products that Eaton's knows people want to buy on the Web, and expand over time in keeping with



CEO George Roush: he's right

THE MARKET'S VIEW



looking for the basis, moderately steady to keep it from crashing. “They have to give a large assortment of merchandise in order to do the volume they need to sell,” Williams says. As far as cost analysis can see, this puts the company more or less back where it started 18 months ago—but with better looking financials and stronger balance sheet. This coincided with the fact that the U.S. retailing giants who rejected buying Eaton's when it was bankrupt are still looking for ways to expand into Canada, raising the question of whether Eaton's strategy is a blunder aimed at putting the stores on display. At the very least, it would provide Timothy Eaton's descendants with something they could certainly sell.

“It's a huge opportunity,” McKersie says. “In Canada right now, we have a huge opportunity.”

He blames caustic retailers for the fact that Canadians must still look to U.S. companies—and pay exorbitant exchange rates, plus shipping and customs charges—to shop on-line. But his sights to Eaton's, as well as bookstores giant Chapters Inc., as proof that Canadians are catching up. ChaptersGlobal.com is due to be up and running next month, in partnership with *The Globe and Mail* newspaper.

For companies, McKersie says, the big advantage of on-line retail is its flexibility and low brick-and-mortar store overheads. “The great thing about the Web is that if it burns out we have so many customers don't like, give us 24 hours and we can change it.”

AN EXHIBITION LIKE THIS IS CERTAINLY WORTH A GANDER.



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On his last lingering glance Audubon's *Wilderness* Palette. The *Belt of Canada* exhibition is embarking on its first national tour, presented by Canada Trust. Featuring 120 hand-coloured, life-sized engravings of birds native to Canada, this

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Business NOTES

The plague spreads to Brazil

The financial plague sweeping economies from Asia to Russia has spread to Latin America's largest country Brazil. Saddled with massive debt and a spiraling budget deficit, Brazil is suffering its worst economic crisis in almost a decade. Shocks on the São Paulo exchange have lost nearly half their value in the last month. As confidence wanes in the government's ability to support the Brazilian currency—the real—\$35 billion in hard currency has left the country in the last month. That slowed recently only when Brazil boasted interest rates to 40 per cent. The International Monetary Fund has loan talks with Brazil about a rescue package that could amount to \$30 billion. With its creditors depleted by the rapidly expanding global economic crisis, the IMF will rely on funding from the United States, Canada and other industrialized nations. Billionaire hedge fund manager George Soros warned that a bailout would work. "You have an acute crisis facing you," he told the House of Representatives Banking Committee. "There is general panic in Latin America."

LOWER MORTGAGES

For the second straight week, Canada's major banks cut mortgage rates to reflect the bank's gradual rise and the lower cost of financing in the bond market. A one-year closed mortgage dropped a quarter point to 6.5 percent, while the five-year rate slipped to 7.3 per cent.

DRAIBINSKY FIGHTS BACK

Garth Drabinsky, the ousted co-founder of Livent Inc., took legal action to stop a probe by accounting firm KPMG into alleged financial irregularities at the Toronto-based live theatre company. Drabinsky, suspended in August over the allegations, claims that conflicts of interest make KPMG incapable of conducting an impartial review.

CABLE DIVERGENCE

Shaw Communications Inc. of Calgary said it will split into two independent, publicly traded companies in what analysts called a bid to appease federal regulators. Shaw Communications will focus on cable TV, while the other, yet-to-be-named firm will look after radio and specialty TV operators. Regulators have objected to large cable companies owning specialty channels.

A BANK BLUNDER

Bank of Montreal said it posted \$10 million in trading losses in the quarter starting Aug. 4 because of volatile stock markets. The bank said it hopes to recoup the money before the end of the quarter.

ELEVATORS GOING DOWN

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool said it will ship more than 40 million grain bushels by 2002. The move affects 225 elevators in 170 communities and will leave about 145 workers jobless. The closures will coincide with the opening of new facilities for grain handling that are expected to reduce delivery costs for farmers.

NORTEL SLASHES JOBS

Northern Telecom Ltd. said it will cut 5,000 jobs in a bid to focus on Internet technologies. The company employs about 80,000 employees worldwide.

A PRIZE IN PERU

Rio Algom Ltd., Nomads Inc. and Trick Corp. signed a contract to start development of the \$3.3-billion Antamina copper-zinc project in Peru.



SMALL WONDER:

Shinji Nakajima, a corporate designer with IBM Japan, demonstrates what Big Blue calls the world's smallest Personal computer using Windows 95 or 98. Unveiled at a high-tech fair near Tokyo, the Wearable PC operates using voice commands and a headband equipped with an earphone and a tiny video display. It weighs nearly 100g, including battery pack.

Funds take a beating

A bear market is giving pause to Canadians who had grown accustomed to investing ever larger amounts of money in mutual funds. Fund sales in August were at their lowest level in almost three years, with investors making purchases of only \$890 million, down 75 per cent from the \$3.2 billion invested in August.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

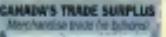
Allen Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, sent global stock markets tumbling when he said industrial nations have no plans to combat the world's widening financial crisis by conducting an across-the-board cut in interest rates. While Greenspan did not rule out an unanticipated action, the Toronto Stock Exchange 300 composite index lost as much as 2.5 per cent of its value, the steepest stock market slide since the 0.7 per cent dip in 1997.

Trade figures showing that Canada's merchandise trade surplus climbed to \$1.6 billion in July failed to boost the loonie. Economists said Canada's trade picture is slowly deteriorating. Manufacturing segments in July also slid for the fourth straight month. But despite the weak dollar, the

annual inflation rate in August fell to 0.8 per cent from 0.9 per cent in July.

"Manufacturing shipments are expected to rebound following the end of the GM strike. Nonetheless, the manufacturing sector is expected to grow at a much slower pace in the second half of 1998 than the first,"

—TD Bank



"Slower growth should largely offset the impact of the lower dollar, holding inflation in the one-per-cent range in the months ahead."

—Nestlé Bures



Peter C. Newman

A banking report to please the bankers

There he was, last Wednesday, sailing in an economy seat on Canadian Airlines' Toronto to Montreal shuttle, reading the Mackay report, famously known as the *Task Force on the Future of the Canadian Financial Services Sector*, trying not to allow his pride of satisfaction to turn into gloating. It was *difficult*. The document that John Cleghorn, chairman of the Royal Bank of Canada, was reading fulfilled most of his hopes, and more. "I read it," he told me the next day in a telephone interview from his Toronto office, "and I couldn't stop my sighs. It's a wonderful document."

In the eight months he has been pushing that mega-mergerous are required to maintain the health and future of Canadian banking, Cleghorn has encountered credibility problems. No matter how hard he tries—and Cleghorn has been actively encouraging the country to deliver his message to anyone who will listen—he has not been believed.

The reason is obvious. He leads the country's largest bank, and what's good for the Royal is not necessarily good for Canada. "I guess when we talk about these issues, he says, "it doesn't have the same credibility that an objective group like the Mackay task force has. Clearly, statements made by Mackay are seen to be in the public interest, while statements made by us are widely seen in the eyes of some. But the task force recommended a process to put teeth into the requirements we're making so that consumers feel that they're protected, and we don't object to that. I've always said that we feel personally accountable for our promises. We're in the business of meeting commitments because if we didn't, the business would fail."

Now, an indepedent and thoughtful panel has carefully studied the issue and come to almost the identical conclusions on the critical issues that the Royal Bank's chairman has been trumpeting across the land. No wonder Cleghorn feels vindicated, and best of all, Mackay and his panel members feel the same sense of urgency in reforming the system as does.

Although Mackay's warning that his report is "a flashing yellow" and not a green light for the bank mergers proposed would offend in last week's news stories, a careful reading of the 200-page document gives a very different impression. "Reliance on the status quo is an option," in the report's concluding thought.

Most important of the report's 158 recommendations are those that will enhance the competitiveness of Canada's financial sector and impose strict new regulations that will "effectively balance the need for safety and soundness with the need to facilitate competition and innovation." This will be essential in restructuring Canada's financial sector as it has long been apparent that the existing regulatory framework can no longer accommodate the lightning

changes shaking up the most dynamic sector of the economy. Staying competitive means staying alive in this cutthroat arena and as much as we may hate the idea of transnational banks, that's what the global economy demands.

What we've got here is the beginning of the compromise that eventually will allow the banks to merge. Instead of relying on the founders' pledges, the Mackay report points to the way the Royal should set down the strict conditions under which the bank mergers will be allowed to proceed.

"The question is can we change fast enough," says Cleghorn. "We must become leaders in the process if we're going to emerge as an independent and strong Canadian industry over 10 years out." This is the critical exercise. Any country with the hope of retaining some form of independence must control its banking system. The task force supported that by suggesting that the current 100-per-cent Canadian ownership rule be extended only to 20 per cent. But modern technology bypasses such old-fashioned provisions. It's the Internet and eventually the universal adoption of e-cash that will set the limits of competition in this rapidly changing business.

"We're a full-service operator at the moment," says Cleghorn. "But what we'll have to determine down the road is whether we can still stay in everything we do now. For example, in the last two years all the Canadian banks elected to get out of the payroll business which employed more than 2,500 Canadians but is now controlled by two American suppliers, Automatic Data Processing Inc and Comdata Corp, out of Minneapolis."

One of the most controversial issues is how to stop the financial institutions from practising cross selling, which forces customers buying one kind of service to take another. Cross selling, a bright variation of that technique, which allows the banks to give quantity discounts on multi-services is legal, co-operative, and selling and Cleghorn agrees with that distinction and pledges not to take undue advantage of the banks' expanding mandates.

The target date is not going to go away. The next step will be parallel hearings on Mackay's recommendations by Commons and Senate committees that start this month, to be followed before year end by a report from the competition bureau on the specific merger approach.

When Paul Martin comes to make the final decision on this potentially charged issue, he could do worse than review Harold Mackay's sensible report. Apart from tabling acceptable and necessary new ground rules for the banks, it opens the way for some badly-needed restructuring for the whole financial system. Hopefully, it will become much less easy for its practitioners and much more fair for its users.

'We're in the business of meeting commitments,' says the Royal's Cleghorn. 'If we didn't the business would fail.'

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Diane Francis

The U.S. President is a 'dry drunk'

The Bill Clinton fiasco marks the beginning of the end of the current version of democratic leadership and not a minute too soon.

Worldwide, the leaders at the turn of the 20th century mostly consisted of monarchs or colonial upstarts. Two wars and a decade later, leadership became a cynical combination of ambition, Madison Avenue packaging and media manipulation. Once in power, leaders and their advisors arranged to retain popular by using photo opportunities, media shenanigans and soundbites from Gulf War.

The extremely successful Bill Clinton was simply the latest and greatest of these manipulators. He gossiped himself for the top job for years. He cultivated powerful allies, waited for his election and started a bold and equally ambitious political operation.

Like most "leaders," he cynically ingratiated from one set of beliefs to another for political expediency. Before his first election as president, he had his support for the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement when poll showed most people were against it. Once comfortably in office, he became an ardent free trader.

Over the years, Clinton and his minions have followed the presumably popularity polls closely. They were assiduous in their management of the media, which, until recently, adored and protected him. The few media whistle-blowers that came along were promptly silenced. Where were the sensible *New York Times* and *Washington Post* when it came to exposing this man's fundamental dishonesty and conduct before becoming the president of the United States? Where were the Republicans? It took a lowly Internet "publish-er," Matt Drudge, to expose publicly the President's sexual problems.

Until the scandal became out in the open, the public borrowing opinions from the media loved Clinton, too. He was the consummate 20th century leader. A gifted speaker with charm and wit, he was easily packaged and sold. Now, thanks to the Kenneth Starr impeachment report, the world knows differently. He is a deeply flawed human being.

Nobody's perfect, but Clinton's disorders disqualify him as a genuine or leadership material. It would seem tragically, that he never realises his background. The unfortunate truth in this case is, you could take the boy out of the trailer park, but you couldn't take the trailer park out of the boy. Bill Clinton, for all his IQ and charm, is the victim of a dysfunctional upbringing. For this we should all have compassion. But we should not confer power.

His Arkansas childhood was blighted by poverty, divorce and alcoholism. His behaviour—a secret life, denial and dishonesty—is what alcoholism and other addictions are all about. While there is no evidence of alcohol abuse by Clinton, the President is what

known, in Alcoholics Anonymous terminology, as a "dry drunk." This is a person who does not abuse alcohol, but embodies all the negative characteristics of an alcoholic.

This personality disorder helps explain why Clinton recklessly carried on with women, then boldly lied about the latest, Monica Lewinsky, on national television in January. He also stood in offices, including his closest sons and wife, concealed his lies. Once caught, he went on national television without a proper apology, then lashed out at the special prosecutor even though his contention validated Starr's efforts. More detail.

The share of modern leadership was further epitomised with the "superpower" summit earlier this month between Clinton and Boris Yeltsin. There was the U.S. President walking off to pose as the leader of the Western world when he must have known he was about to be exposed as a philanderer who lied for months about his sexual escapades with a young woman who arrived at the White House as a 21-year old intern. His party was about to orphan him and make him a lame-duck leader.

Finally, his Moscow counterpart's biggest health problem is his consumption of alcohol. As with Clinton's sexual pathology, stories about Yeltsin's drunkenness, including at state functions, have been rampant for years in media and diplomatic circles, but they have rarely made headlines in Russia. Even so, Yeltsin controls nuclear weapons and receives billions of dollars in aid from the West every year.

Even though he was virtually powerless, Yeltsin, being a good performer in grand style with Clinton just days later, has performed was about to ensnare him by refusing to approve his pledges of reform or his chosen candidate as prime minister. Both emperors had no clothes and yet they danced at the dance of summary.

The 20th century's version of choosing leaders is flawed because it is largely based on political systems that reward television performances. That's why politics attracts only performers who are skilled at wearing masks, not persons of real substance and depth. What's needed are level-headed managers, not leaders like Yeltsin and Clinton who gain and hold power through manipulation, charisma and emotion.

The best political model when it comes to leadership is Switzerland. A president is chosen by those elected to serve a one-year term. The cabinet is proportionately representative of the parties sent to parliament. The president operates like a chief executive officer who must answer to all parties and voters. The result is that few outside Switzerland know the name of its president because the president changes every year. But that's the beauty of it all. It's a small, led by managers, not by phonies with problems who are packaged to look like men of strong character and vision.

Clinton's tragedy:
you could take the
boy out of the
trailer park, but
you couldn't take
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The children of sperm donors

Pressure grows to identify anonymous fathers

BY DANYLO HAWALESHKA

Sarah in many ways is a typical 16-year-old girl. She attends high school, enjoys shopping and has plenty of friends. She is, however, different in one important respect: she does not know her biological father—and probably never will. Sarah who lives in British Columbia and said that her real name should not be used, was born after her mother had a fertility clinic to inseminate her with sperm provided by an anonymous donor. Today, an important part of Sarah's social and medical history is missing. The doctor who performed the insemination has doubled only the donor's height, and the color of his hair and eyes. What Sarah knows more, Sarah says she is left without answers to profound questions about her personal identity and genetic health. As she puts it, "I had no basic rights, which is an history."

Sarah is not alone. But no one knows precisely how many share her plight. Health Canada estimates that anywhere from 1,500 to 6,000 babies are born in Canada each year as a result of so-called "secondary" surrogacy. Yet no one is keeping a record. That is why the Canadian Council of Bioethics has been pushing for a national ban on surrogacy since 1995. "It's a very serious issue," says Dr. Peter G. Gosselin, the council's executive director. "It's not just about the surrogate mother. It's about the child, and the child's right to know who his or her parents are."

Surrogacy is a complex issue, and it's not always clear who is right and who is wrong. Some people believe that it is wrong to use a surrogate mother, while others believe that it is acceptable. There are also concerns about the safety of the surrogate mother and the health of the child. In addition, there are ethical and moral issues involved, such as the question of whether it is right to treat a woman as a means to an end. These are just a few of the many factors that must be considered when discussing surrogacy.

It is important to note that surrogacy is a sensitive issue, and it is not something that should be taken lightly. It is a complex issue that requires careful consideration and thought. It is important to remember that the well-being of the child is the most important factor, and that the rights and welfare of the surrogate mother and the intended parents must also be taken into account. It is a complex issue that requires careful consideration and thought. It is important to remember that the well-being of the child is the most important factor, and that the rights and welfare of the surrogate mother and the intended parents must also be taken into account.

With Parkinson resigning this week, Health Minister Allan Rock is under mounting pressure to introduce legislation on reproductive technologies—first promoted more than two years ago in response to the royal commission's 1980 report. Advocates such as Norman, B.C. based Shirley Proctor, who co-founded a support group called the New Reproductive Alternatives Society in 1983, want Rock to create a national registry to track sperm donors and their offspring as they do in Sweden, New Zealand and parts of Australia. The registry would store and update a donor's medical history throughout his life and follow the donor's offspring to look up that information or sex the donor's offspring by sex. As well, limits on the number of children that a donor can father should be imposed from the 10 brackets allowed by clinics, Proctor says. Unlike donating blood, she adds, a sperm donor's duty does not end with a sample in a jar, and requires a lifelong commitment. "We believe,"

ritten says, "that dances are morally and ethically responsible for their children."

Although the first recorded case of down's syndrome in a placque was a century ago—in Philadelphia in 1884—the practice is still alienated as a dirty little secret. There are several reasons for that. Few are comfortable admitting that they are infertile, fearing their inability to procreate will be equated with impotence. Physicians have also been loathe to take a doctor's honest approach by selecting a man, then refusing to tell the woman that she is infertile, as though

causes anything about him in the same way. Doctors have destroyed medical records. Canada has no law covering the long term medical records. In Ontario, for example, the Medical Surgeons allows doctors to destroy files. To address these perceived wrongs, the vehicles issues bring about doctor user fees.

Medical
the donor'

Commission on
Reproductive Technologies

developments established by groups like the Canadian Fertility and
Reproductive Society and the American Society for Reproductive
Medicine. As for the users themselves, they typically fall into three
categories: women whose husbands are infertile, single women
and lesbians.

In recent years, most sperm banks have taken steps towards meeting
the public's growing demand for more information. One of these
was a non-biased Reproductive Ltd. has earned a reputation as a trend-
setter, in part because it maintains its records indefinitely. Moreover,
it always keeps copies of samples of the donor's DNA and blood for



center with a ReproNursi framework
and have recommended interventions.

ed medical records of the year. "I don't know the answer to that," he says. "I don't think they ever told us." All Jeff recalls is the doctor giving him a list of medical tests performed to assess the man's health at the time the sample was supplied. "We were given a printout and the impression that that would be all we ever wanted to know," he says.

When the couple tried to have a second child about a year after their son was born, the experience horrified them. Births were the couple's strongest, most meaningful bonding experiences, and when the doctor casually told her that she was pregnant again, Ruthie sprang to her feet. She had no desire to be separated from her son, and she believed that the pregnancy belonged to the couple's second chance of doing things the way they wanted. When they had first visited the clinic, Ruthie had asked the clinic who and Jeff had picked two doctors—a preferred doctor and a backup. The preferred doctor had listened thoughtfully and said at the clinic had not picked the couple that any subsequent babies would be born by that doctor. But during the procedure, the doctor explained that the first doctor's spouse was born dead and unusable. With Ruthie's husband, a doctor, lying with her legs spread, Ruthie was horrified.

and feeling understandably vulnerable. "I weighed the consequences, she says, and decided to go ahead. "In effect, the doctor was telling me to have the baby," Jeffi recalls. "It was outside the normal range, but it did not compromise, so they did not tell me to have a different father. (For unexplained reasons, Jeffi did not want to have a second child.)

It is not to make a serious claim that Canadian provinces do not address the rights of fathers. Only Quebec has formalized their laws to serve the interests of fathers. Elsewhere, the legal vacuum is large.

In 1986, an Ontario man married a daughter who was conceived through the girl's father despite the lack of reproductive technology. The couple's marriage protecting the boy's interests in a father since she would never conceive again. In another case in Ontario, a woman had been trying to get herself pregnant to be born to her partner as a result of an affair she had had with him. She was born in 1986 and custody of the birth mother was awarded to the father.

and, buy surrogacy arrangements. "It's important to emphasize that donor insemination and surrogacy are wonderful procedures," Pratten says. "It's important to think about the department of reproductive health sciences. Centres should be parents to get all them of themselves as consumers, patients." □

are medical screening. If one of a donor's offspring aged later, requests identifying information about his or her father, Reproductive Health International will inform the donor. Then, if the donor consents, the two can meet, and they are problems. Reproductive Health International gathers information about the donor's physical characteristics, attitudes and sero-

Reproductive technology, however, is not yet available with every sperm sample shipped to a physician's office. The system breaks down, however, in with the doctors and health care practitioners who performs donor insemination. No law requires physicians to pass along the information to the patient, says Cathy Roberts, Reproductive Assistant Director. The woman receiving the sperm, therefore, has no known what to do. "A lot of people don't even know that this kind of information is available to them," Roberts said. "All they need to do is ask."

fact, a lot of people go through dinner conversation without asking enough questions, not only about the dinner, but also about the consequences of raising a child who will never fit body never know his/her biological father. That was the case with two Toronto social workers—Jeff and Barbara—who found themselves in need of help in the early 1980s. Married, they both wanted a child. Jeff was eventually fired. They opted for dinner conversation under a roof that eventually cost them about \$30,000. The friendly clinic asked the doctor's age, hair and eye color, profession, interests, and more. It did not, however, ask concerning "Basically, the title was: 'You can't have a baby, you won't be able, we're going to give you a baby,'" Jeff says. "There was just a sense about what would happen later on, in any discussion about disclosure or advice or any other possible 'failure'."

Jeff and Barbara now have a healthy five-year-old boy who lovesarts. But, because they never received any counselling, they lackanswers to important questions. Jeff, for example, is strained whenasked whether the sperm bank he and his wife went to has kept up

'For the sake of the child, you need some social and medical history of the donor'

—Dr. Patricia Beirne, Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies

Money and influence

BY MARK NICHOLS

Eight years ago the international drug giant Monsanto Co. launched efforts in Canada to market a genetically engineered hormone that can dramatically increase milk production. The move sparked swift and fierce opposition from Canadian dairy farmers and consumer organizations, who warned that the growth hormone's use could pose a health hazard to people. Monsanto's aggressive marketing strategy has since stalled, and after years of delay, Ottawa's Health Canada has yet to approve BST for use in Canadian dairy herds.

But now, scientists who review new drugs for the department's health protection branch are complaining that what they experienced concerns about BST's safety for humans, never actually surfaced and intruded them. Steve Chepko, one of six scientists who took their grievance to Ottawa's Public Service Staff Relations Board, adds a hearing last week that a senior official warned him that "if we didn't cooperate, we will be transferred in some place where we will never be heard from again." Saying the department's focus has slipped away from serving the public, Chepko added: "We are working in a new environment—we are serving the drug industry."

The Ottawa hearing came amid rising concerns within the research community that the pharmaceutical industry, which finances a growing share of Canadian medical research, is using its clout to pressure scientists. Last week, the Medical Research Council and two other federal funding bodies unveiled a revised ethics policy that, among other things, lays down rules aimed at preventing drug companies and other financial backers from exerting influence over clinical studies. Although officials said they began drafting the new guidelines in 1994, their release came as a bitter dispute over alleged drug company pressure unfolded at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children. There, researcher Dr. Nancy Gleam has accused Toronto-based Apothecare of threatening legal action if she published a study critical of a drug developed by the firm. "When drug companies do research," says Steven Lewis, CEO of Sud-66's Health Services Utilization and Research Corporation, "they are interested in positive results. They can make a re-



Brill-Edwards, warning that a pharmaceutical firm that he would never get funding from them again

searcher's life hell by launching a lawsuit—if it's used as their change for them."

BST was just the only controversy facing the health protection branch as well. RCMP officials in Ottawa confirmed that an investigation was under way into the branch's approval of the Merck silicone breast implant, which went on sale in Canada in 1982. The implant was taken off the market in 1991, after researchers raised concerns about its safety.

But BST was not the only controversy facing the health protection branch as well. RCMP officials in Ottawa confirmed that an investigation was under way into the branch's approval of the Merck silicone breast implant, which went on sale in Canada in 1982. The implant was taken off the market in 1991, after researchers raised concerns about its safety.

The disturbing trajectory came as no surprise to Dr. Michael Brill-Edwards, an OHSU pediatrician who got her job as senior reviewer for the health protection branch in 1996. In her view, potentially dangerous drugs were being rushed through the approval process. According to Brill-Edwards, pharmaceutical industry influence at the branch is usually subtle. "Stil" will be assigned by a call from the senior level asking why a certain product is not on the market yet," she says. "Who's to say if this is in progress? But now the review is started."

Scientists in university laboratories are equally worried about recent evidence that drug companies are seeking to stifle research findings. In May, researchers published a study involving cholesterol-lowering drugs—after Montreal-based Bristol-Myers Squibb

that when they expressed concern about drug-related issues, including the safety of milk from BST-treated cows, they were sent within the department and given other assignments. George Peterson, director of research, told Maclean's that in the early 1990s a drug company attempted to stop the hospital from publishing a study that found that one of its products had no benefit. "They were up from Europe who tried to make sure the results never saw the light of day," said Hirschman. The company claimed the study's co-authors were the result of flawed procedures. "I agreed that our researchers hadn't followed the letter of the law in every detail," Brill-Edwards said. "But this was not enough to rescind the results. So I said we would publish what we found." Company officials warned that "we would never give funding from them again," added Hirschman.

Some experts blame drug company influence as Ottawa's dwindling support for scientific research. After years of federal budget cuts, the Medical Research Council this year will spend \$675 million to fund research—up only marginally from the \$625 million it spent in 1994. Meanwhile, drug company funding for research has doubled since 1992 according to the Ottawa-based Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association of Canada. Drug companies spent an estimated \$625 million as research in Canada last year. Of that more than \$430 million went to clinical testing of drugs, and more than \$140 million to basic research.

Robert Dugay, the pharmaceutical association's director of scientific affairs, said he would not comment on "earners or percep-

Canada Inc. went to court in an unsuccessful effort to suspend the study. The study by the Ottawa-based Canadian Co-ordinating Office for Health Technology Assessment (CCHTA) was not critical of the Bristol-Myers Squibb drug, he said. Still, the company had objected to the report's conclusion that other drugs of the same kind would have similar negative effects. The report's authors, said David Naylor, CEO of Toronto's Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences, "are not free for commercial review or attempt to influence the free review of scientific information."

In Toronto, the most recent skirmish at the Hospital for Sick Children after Oliveri found in 1993 that an Apothecare drug undergoing clinical trials might harm patients, where Apothecare threatened legal action if Oliveri published her findings, the hospital did not support her—she said that outraged many of her fellow researchers. After initial public release demands for an outside investigation, the senior hospital officials have appointed the University of Manitoba's Dr. Arnold Naimark to look into the affair and report by Nov. 30. Meanwhile, Oliveri's findings, showing that the drug diltiazem might cause heart problems and other complications in patients treated for a rare blood disease, were published in the Aug. 23 issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

Scientists in Toronto's Sunnybrook hospital say they have felt the heavy hand of drug company influence as well. Mark Blehmstein, Sunnybrook's vice-president of research, told Maclean's that in the early 1990s a drug company attempted to stop the hospital from publishing a study that found that one of its products had no benefit. "They were up from Europe who tried to make sure the results never saw the light of day," said Hirschman. The company claimed the study's co-authors were the result of flawed procedures. "I agreed that our researchers hadn't followed the letter of the law in every detail," Brill-Edwards said. "But this was not enough to rescind the results. So I said we would publish what we found." Company officials warned that "we would never give funding from them again," added Hirschman.

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however, believe, that industry funding is more trouble. "When scientists have to rely on pharmaceutical companies for funding, they can become vulnerable to pressure," says Dr. Mark Mainberg, a leading Montreal AIDS researcher.

The new rules policy issued by Ottawa's funding agencies is unlikely to prevent sponsored funders from influencing research—just if it's a little less. The disclosure of conflict of interest money from the privacy of individuals involved in clinical trials to research institutions, the rules require. While the threat of outside influence is not specifically discussed, says Francis Tadros, MRC's chief executive, "the former pervades the document," and is covered in the sections dealing with conflict of interest and the need for researchers to be responsible for interpreting their findings. Officials said that universities and other research institutions must comply with the policy by next September—or risk being refused government funding. Meanwhile, the emerging evidence of drug company intervention should heighten scientists' awareness of the pressures that sometimes accompany corporate cash.

With JOHN DELAHUNT in Ottawa



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" This holiday season I'm going to be sensible and organized.

" This holiday season I'm going to be sensible and organized.

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Rebecca Lake with Research Prof. Irving: their way through cyberspace

A seeing-eye mouse

For the blind, typing computers and keyboards in Braille have been around for a few years. But navigating the screen environment of Windows or the Internet demands the equivalent of an electronic seeing-eye dog. Enter the Virtual Reality Mouse, the brainchild of research associate Kevin Keay and PhD student Dan Madill at the University of Waterloo in Ontario. Together they have created an electronic mouse that conveys to the handler the sensation of a bump where the boundaries of a Windows screen lie; at other times, the mouse is sucked like gravity into the screen icon. A click of the mouse and

the computer speaks the name of the icon. A double click and the program is opened up and it is off to cyberspace. One of the five finalists in the SAP Steve Wozniak Award in New York City last month, the VIM is being marketed worldwide by Betamax Corp. of Ingleswood, Ont. Without the computer voice software, the device sells for \$1,200. In Ontario, the provincial government is currently absorbing up to 75 per cent of the tab for the usually angriest. For the blind—and perhaps the growing number of aging Canadians who have trouble reading a computer screen—the mouse might just be the ticket to the Internet.

Tempers flare as strike continues

With nearly 200,000 Ontario students entering their third week of being locked out of class, seven of the largest Catholic school boards in the province have asked the government to legislate an end to the impasse. The boards—so-called teachers' nests—are frustrated with the province's refusal to allow them to phase in the new lower class-size limitations over three years instead of right away. Or, failing that, to give them the extra money they say they need to meet the new class-size requirements. But the government is holding firm as an new strike over as Education Minister David Johnson has been hot, then cold, on the idea of legislating teachers back to work. He wants the boards to resolve the matter themselves, as some are. Last week, angry parents besieged Johnson's office while another group of 50 parents in Thornhill, north of Toronto, crossed the picket line with their children and vowed to let students themselves if their school will not.

But while there is no new money in Ontario to smooth troubled waters, Premier Glen Clark's government in British Columbia has just passed \$250 million in an existing \$1.4-billion school capital budget to build 941 new elementary and high school classrooms over the next five years. School boards welcomed the announcement. But Clark's political foes decried it as raise-work spending at a time when school enrollment is unpredictable, and even declining in some places where the economic downturn is forcing young families to pursue job opportunities in other provinces.

UNIVERSITY ROUNDUP

Freshmen class. The University of Manitoba has introduced a transition year for new entrants, a first-year offering of courses designed to reduce the number of long-term dropouts. University 1, as it is called, is "a year to get your feet," says director Beverly Carson, and designed to let new students take as many courses from as many disciplines as possible, from settling on a degree course. Alarmed that too many students are switching programs in midstream—and in the process losing academic credits or even their right to go on—Manitoba's board of first-year courses is providing the freshman class with academic and career workshops at the same time. University 1 does not add a year to the regular three- and four-year degree programs, says Carson. But it can reduce the number of elective students can take in later years once they have settled on a program.

Face-lift. The grand old dame of Canadian law libraries was given a much longed-for face-lift last week. The Nahmias Gelber Law Library, in the new faculty at McGill University in called, stems from an \$11-million gift from alumni and national law firms. It has nearly double the space of McGill's old law library, with 300 new electronic work stations and even an atrium. And it opens just as McGill is contemplating serious changes to its law program. This time next year, students are to begin a concerted program integrating Canadian common law studies with those of the Quebec civil code, instead of following them along in separate streams as is the case now. They will also be able to fast-track their degrees in three years instead of the current four to cut down on debt.

Libraries. After years of cutbacks, university libraries are trying to restock. But a plunging Canadian dollar is playing havoc with new-found acquisition budgets. As least 70 per cent of books and scholarly journals are purchased in American funds. The University of Calgary and the University of Alberta are each estimating a \$200,000 loss on the exchange rate, which works out to about 2,800 books or 400 journal subscriptions that will not be purchased.

Debt. All things considered—tuition, board and books—the cheapest province in which to get a university education is Saskatchewan (averaging at \$8,100 a year) and the most expensive is Ontario (\$10,348) followed closely by Alberta (\$10,271), according to a survey by USC Education Savings Plans, a Mississauga, Ont. company that markets tax-exempt plans to parents. The survey does not include such big-ticket items as law or medicine degrees where tuition alone now costs \$6,000 to \$10,000 at some Ontario schools. USC projects that if current increases persist, the cost of an undergraduate year at a Canadian university will be roughly \$27,000 by 2016.

Stars shine on Toronto

The actor's condition was grave, and *Walker* knew "Let me be completely honest with you," said the studio publicist, tentatively trying to explain why Ben Stiller had excused himself in the middle of an interview earlier and canceled the rest of his afternoon scheduled. "We think it's some kind of flu. Right now, he's sleeping, and we don't know how serious it is until he gets up." Once *Ballet*, Stiller had finally risen from his sofa bed, he admitted to *Entertainment* that he had simply been partying late the night before—celebrating the premiere of *Provocateur* *Midnight*, in which he plays a drug-addicted silicon writer. "I've never had that experience in my life," he said of the role—but clearly the man knows how to have fun.

Stiller was one of a horde of stars who descended upon the 23rd Toronto International Film Festival last week. They included Neve Campbell, Billy Bob Thornton, Meryl Streep, Cameron Diaz and Tom Cruise, who flew in on his private jet. And, as keeping with the week's Clinton headlines, it was a festival that featured more than a few men behaving badly, both on and off-camera. After partying until 5 a.m., a blistery-eyed Vince Vaughn, who plays a small-time cowboy in *Clay Pigeon*, bluffed his way through a morning press conference with co-star Joaquin Phoenix. Fellow cast member Jennifer Garner did not show—she barely had time to freshen up between down-low snatches at the festival's all-night bars and being whisked off at 6:30 a.m. to the Toronto set of *Alpha* (she plays Anna, the second wife of Yulio's leader, Albie Hoffman).

Other troopers on the festival cocktail circuit included Christian Slater, Joaquin Phoenix, Jeremy Piven and writer/director Peter Berg (*Chicago Hope*)—the boys from *Very Bad Things*. A scaldingly black comedy about a stag party from hell, it is a blood-drenched tale of five buddies who accidentally kill an Asian hooker in a Las Vegas hotel room, murder a black security guard, skin them up and leave them in the desert—for starters. "This movie will do for bachelor parties what *Fatal Attraction* did for adultery," Slater suggested, in an interview. The 28-year-old actor has racked up his own share of crassness and misdeemeanors. After incidents involving cocaine and firearms, last year he roughed up his ex-girlfriend, Michelle Jones, and landed with police—the



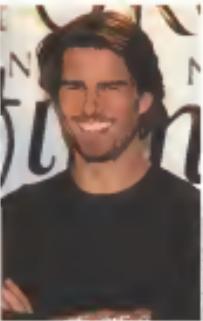
Alfre Woodard (above); Christian Slater, *Alpha*'s latest, in a film about a frat frat party, was "a chance to exercise my demons."

served 98 days behind bars. His role as the party策划 in *Very Bad Things* "gave me a chance to exercise my personal demons," he says. "We know how sick our parties are, and hopefully there aren't going to be any more of them. That's the belief that if you become a movie star, it's going to solve all your problems. But then you get to the point where there's a void, an emptiness—and you have to turn to your seed. So, I say, 'Use it, there's a potential to be an amateur or a Buddha in all of us.'

Co-star Dina, meanwhile, plays a hysterical bride planning her wedding amid the mayhem—Berg describes her character as "Martha Stewart with a bad case of rabies." After *My Best Friend's Wedding*, Dina is getting ready to play the beligerent bride. "I've learned a lot about weddings," says the 25-year-old actress. "It's over for me now. I'm paid." Sucking on a candy and laying with a tube of lipstick, Dina looks off with her face half-tucked under her



Alfre Woodard, *Alpha*'s latest, "was a chance to exercise my demons."



With *Alpha*, "The idea that over the course of his career he hasn't been nominated is astonishing," said Kifer, who escorted his mother, actress Shirley Douglas, to the premiere of *A Soldier's Sweetheart*, in which he plays a Vietnam vet. "The actor added he is keen to work with his father, "but we've got to find the right project and the right time." And Donald, 65, said he would like to be directed by Kifer. "He's the idea of just being an old guy in one of his films, like Walter Huston in *Saints*. *Alpha*," he mused. "In an age of bad boys, family values are not completely extinct."

SARAH D. JOHNSON

The man who would be king

The guy has the greatest smile. Exuberant, boyish, almost disbelieving, it can light up a stadium. But the smile would be overlooked, of course, without the man, which is also great, and which has suddenly made baseball's home-run derby a two-man race again. With two mighty swings in a single game last week, Sammy Sosa became only the second player in major-league history to belt 62 homers in a single season, surpassing not only Roger Maris' 60 but Roger Maris' 61. And now these twin-day sluggers, Sosa of the Chicago Cubs and the St. Louis Cardinals' Mark



Sosa, his McGwire here become just as competitive

McGwire—who have become the best of friends in their competitive quest—have until season's end on Sept. 27 to determine the all-time King of Clout. "It's unbelievable," said a beaming Sosa after clubbing No. 62. "I was something that even I can't believe I was doing. It can happen to two people, Mark and I." How it happened to Sosa was quite different from the way it happened to McGwire, whose record-breaking blast on Sept. 8 was a confront-ville spectacle. By contrast, the Cubs game on Sept. 13 was not carried on

national TV, nor was Chicago's venerable Wrigley Field packed with dignitaries. But the standing-room-only crowd new quite a show. The 29-year-old Sosa hit not one but two balls over the roof-covered wall and into the throngs on Waveland Avenue. The second—the history-maker—set off a frantic standing ovation and sent people in Sosa's native Dominican Republic, where the game was televised, pouring into the streets. The celebration was wildest in San Pedro de Macoris, the upscale town where Sosa grew up. The first baseball glove was made from a milk carton and when he still works with his wife, Sonia, and their four young children. Not that Sosa can rest on his laurels: he is trying not only to win the home-run race but to carry the Cubs into the playoffs, while McGwire—who led 64 to 63 at the weekend—keens swinging despite back spasms. "I feel great to be there with Babe Ruth, Roger Maris and Mark McGwire," Sosa said. "But I've still got a job to do."

The tube's cult of youth

BY JOE CHIDLEY

The protocol for accepting a lifetime achievement award is pretty simple: pack up the statue, say a few nice words and dash off into obscurity. So that was in the Royal International Television Festival, this weekend, when the award was about to go gently into that good prime-time night. In accepting an award honoring his 30 years as executive producer of CBS's flag-fag, *60 Minutes*, the 75-year-old Hettfield took a few shots at the television industry. On the tag of his new hat was the current problem of television TV newsmagazines—dark *Hart to Copy*, *Inside Edition*, *60 Minutes*, *Dateline*—and he noted against a CBS plan to launch a midweek clone of his own show. News, Hettfield declared, has become mere "cannery food," used by networks to make up for their inability to produce widely appealing drama or comedy. "Behind every news magazine is a failed sitcom," he said. "If the networks had another Jackie Gleason, they wouldn't need another *60 Minutes*."

As the U.S. networks and their Canadian counterparts roll out yet another slate of new fall shows, one response to Hettfield's wistful thinking springs to mind: fat chance Gleason is dead. *Law & Order*, *MASH*—*The Mary Tyler Moore Show* live on, only in rerun heaven. With the exception of *ER*, *Friends* and the dear departed *Seinfeld*, the days of the broad-based hit, watched by young and old, male and female, black and white, are history. TV types put it down to "fragmentation"—the diversifying up of the audience among hundreds of channels in the States and 250-plus in Canada. And the net-wavers have been the big losers. Over the past four years, the Big Four—ABC, NBC, CBS and Fox—have seen audience share drop from 60 per cent to 58 per cent (in Canada between 1989 and 1985, the non-specialty channel audience share fell from 67 per cent to just over 75.) On the whole, the networks' response to the trend has been—grace what?—more fragmentation.

Only a handful of new shows aim to snag a broad-based audience



Reassured (left) in *Fracture*, this actress, the Single White Female is queen of the chick flick

tion shows with specific appeal to capture a particular age or income group that will, in turn, attract advertisers.

In an ideal world, all this catering to narrow audiences could be good news for viewers, promising something for everybody. Trouble is, the network's idea of a financially viable target group seems to be getting more specific (and younger) all the time. This season, the Single White Female—in a rather new twist and a couple of changes—is queen of the chick flick, thanks to *Ally McBeal*, the Fox comedy-drama that apparently captured the imaginations of young urban women everywhere. For viewers who don't

happen to be college-educated, white and female—or who are those things, but remain stubbornly tough to believe their looks transform her demographic—there are still a few appealing projects this season. At least one of them is from Canada. *Dr. Vince's Hospital* (CTV), starring Nicholas Campbell as an alcoholics counselor, is smart and compelling—great TV, with no need to appeal to the "for a Canadian show" crowd.

But on the whole, this year's TV fresh

is little of use to viewers who are out of the loop—seemingly, for instance, or parents who want to watch prime-time shows with their kids. Perhaps they can take comfort in



the hope that, some day, they may again be fashionable. After all, to paraphrase a man who knew his audience, there's a demo graphie born every minute.

Girl Talk: Among the several McBealish new shows, there is one apparently surefire hit. *Wings* has ditched *Fracture* (CTV) "Ally McBeal Goes to College." But if it delivers on its promise, this saga of a Cister-

nian teenager following her heart is proof that just because something is already done, it's not as bad. In the premise, Felicity Porter (Keri Russell), a smart, handsome lawyer who wants her to attend Stanford Medical School, by going to college in New York City instead—where, by chance, the hunkier jocks she preferred in high school is also going. As the title character, Russell manages to be both vulnerable

A WEEKLY WALK WITH DEATH

Fragile, pale, pretty Vancouver, Domino De Vincio's world is the "drunken" cafés, the derelict reaches of the waterfront, the needle-littered alleys where every morning finds another junkie dead. And for the role of the macabre coroner at the centre of the new CBC series *Dr. Vincie's Hospital*, premiering on Oct. 7 at 9 p.m., creator Chris Haddock thought at once of energy, tough-talking Melvin Campbell. "I wanted an actor that had some experience out on the streets, and he has this," says Haddock. "Rox [Lori Lyle] and I previously produced *Mom* [for the CBC], developed the new, one-hour show after attending a forensic science convention in Vancouver. The TV producer was struck by how the coroner's role combines the dramatic potential of crime, the life and forensic pathology. And Haddock observes that since a coroner must make recommendations so that winter events in the future will not cause deaths, "he's stuck with a built-in moral responsibility."

To prepare for the role, Toronto-based actor Campbell, 46, who already knew his way around a bar and a horse racing track,

to *Mojock*, the 1990s Canadian series about a Toronto con-artist, *In De Vincie's Apartment*, the natives are mutant, the high ground harder to find. Haddock, who won a Gemini for his writing on the series *Allegretto* and previously produced *Mom* for the CBC, developed the new, one-hour show after attending a forensic science convention in Vancouver. The TV producer was struck by how the coroner's role combines the dramatic potential of crime, the life and forensic pathology. And Haddock observes that since a coroner must make recommendations so that winter events in the future will not cause deaths, "he's stuck with a built-in moral responsibility."

To prepare for the role, Toronto-based actor Campbell, 46, who already knew his way around a bar and a horse racing track,

Campbell (center) in *Dr. Vincie's Hospital*: a compelling show about an alcoholic coroner

had and broadcasting, had what really helps the show are the supporting bits by Scott Foley (as Fringe's stern supervisor) and Canadian Scott Speedman as the blossoming love interest.

On the sitcom front, a predictable slew of newville comedies are following in *Ally's* high-profile footsteps: the poor *Cost of Doing* (CTV), featuring an army comic; *See Castello* (as a wife Trevor, hermed, by the home); *Maggie Wiggles* (CBS/WIC), with Paul Ford (of *Ally McBeal*) as a single-angle woman returning to her small-town roots; and a return for *Office Jessie* (NBC/Global), a new rebuilt for Maureen with *Children's Hospital* Applebee, who plays a single-mother-harpooner with a mustard and a sexy Latin sister. The show's success seems guaranteed—if not because of the surprisingly good Applebee, then because of Jessie's covered 800-line slot between *Friends* and *Seinfeld*, NBC's dominating Thursday lineage.

The best of the new comedies, meanwhile, features a male lead, but the fortunes of *Will & Grace* (NBC/WIC) will clearly depend on its appeal among women. Grace (Debra Messing) is a steady, Matilda-like designer who wants to have found the perfect match in Will (Canadian Eric McCormack), a smart, handsome lawyer who also happens to be gay. *Will*, of course, ensues. But the show goes some—just all the way towards writing a part. For a top character that does not demand for laughs solely on its sexuality. Smartly scripted, the show may succeed where *Ellen* (Ellen DeGeneres, ultimate-



spent hours with his Vanuatu namesake and other citizens. "The bear ate ours," he says. "I've been out there now, seen into pathology, seen an autopsy. I was surprised by the human side of the whole thing."

The show, meanwhile, finds many of its stories in its instrumentality. The first three episodes revolve around the fight for a prostitute who entertains young prostitutes to death, then drowns their bodies in Vancouver harbor. Later episodes deal with many linkings: a kidney tortured to death by its youth, and a death in the sex-misogynistic subculture. Says Campbell: "They get into some pretty strange areas."

But as Haddock notes about some of the grittier story lines: "It's not risky, it's not real." A sentiment that Dominic De Vincie would do well to drink to.

CHRIS WOOD

TELEVISION

ly infant. The reason? Bill & Grace is funny. Believe it or not, there still seems to be room for boy-and-girl TV gaffin fare. *The Secret Lives of Men* (ABC/CTV) has its moments as it traces the romantic ups and downs of these single guys with a nose for low-key relationships with the women in their lives. The best thing about the show is the cast, led by movie actor Peter Gallagher in his first TV series, but at times all that testosterone-driven boy-fighting is a bit annoying. The most firmly male-oriented sitcom is also one the best: *Sports Night* (ABC/CTV) is a *Larry Sanders* Smash-and-peel behind-the-scenes sit at a cable sports newscast. With Peter Krause and Leah Charles as anchors trying to maintain their love of sport while covering its ugly side, the show is funny and occasionally touching in a male-leading kind of way. Not that there's anything wrong with that.

Canadian Follies: *Power Play* (CTV), Peter's segment, the other otherwise entries in the fall sitcoms are in much need of a do-over or a do-over.

From CFC comes *Madie* (C. and D), a vehicle for Rick Moranis of *The River Rat* and *Murphy Brown*. The six-part series, co-written by *The Nanny* scribe Mark Parissi, follows the smarmy but kindie Richard Strong (Moranis) as he climbs up the corporate ladder of a Canadian TV production company. The attractions here are Moranis and Peter Kelloggs (Dad *Neurosurgeon*'s) day anchor as the randy company president. But the behind-the-scenes humor might be too insiderish to capture general interest.

Closer to the Canadian heart should be *Power Play* (CTV), a slick comedy-drama that is sort of a Jerry Maguire meets *Step Up* as Michael Riley plays along Manhattan sports agent who ends up returning to hometown Hamilton to help out theiling Steelheads, a moribund pro hockey team. Riley is excellent, but *Power Play* wavers too widely between broad comedy and over-the-top sentimentality—and it may take a while for it to get its shape.

Everybody's Inside: An odd malcontent has surfaced this year: the Irish-American saga *To Hell and To Hold* (CTV/WIC) stars Jason Beghe as a no-nonsense Boston cop engaged in an equally no-nonsense public defender (Maura Kelly). The two have definite chemistry, but the premise stretches believability. *Trinity* (DNC/CTV), meanwhile, carries on the temperamental relationships among Irish-American brothers—a gruff (Dermot Mulroney), a cop (Conleth Hill), a laid-back and bumbling father (John Travolta). Now, with most stereotypical could the show get? Well, the first lines out of the mouth of the boy's mother are: "Harry up. The potatoes are getting cold." Too bad, because the script is otherwise solid and the acting is good—albeit Trinity could get over all that banality.

Retire TV: Two credentialed rules are 1) se-



McBride (above, centre) in *Fantasy Island*, Fahey (below, centre) in *Buddy Fare*; McCormick, Murray as Bill & Grace; authority is here



This season, formulas prevail, from Ally McBeal-ish comedy to retro camp



makes at "drama" shows usually stink and 2) the networks will keep making them anyway. Which is reason enough to greet the new version of *Fantasy Island* (ABC/Global), inspired by the 1970s cheesefest with a healthy dose of skepticism. The surprise is that it's a hit of fun. With Barry Sonnenfeld (Spider-Man) as *Madie*'s exec producer, the new show is darker and smarter than the original—so great, in fact, to be sure—and Malcolm McDowell turns in a sturdy quasi-dramatic performance as Mr. Roople, the shadowy figure who makes his guests' dreams come all too true.

Buddy Fare (CBS/WIC) is not a remake, but it has a rip-off feel—and the kind of high-concept premise that makes critics wince. A legendary Rat Pack-style private investigator (Dennis Fahey) is recruited from a shadowy monasticism by a lawless-faced serial (Frank

Whaley) and returns to take an cruise in east end-of-day Los Angeles. It could be embarrassing instead, it is brilliant. Fahey (*Get Smart*, TV's *Citizen Sheen*) shines in the near-end-of-time *Faro*, a character with a penchant for flashy suits, overhauls, and the adjective "hooky"—in, "What a hooky scene that is a man." Quirky, funny but still convincing, he has the feel of an Elmore Leonard novel and the wit of a Quentin Tarantino film.

There are only two things working against *Buddy Fare*: the meadow 9 p.m. Friday slot, and the fact that it's mature, subtle sensibility may be difficult to sell to young audiences. Like *JBB* (*Street Blues* or *Murphy Brown*), the show will probably not survive unless a real cult following gets behind it. Or unless the TV audience—youth and old, male and female—proves to be a lot smarter than the TV industry thinks it is. □

TELEVISION



Gabbing his way to the big time

BY JOE CHIDLEY

Onside John Braaten's office in the old Masonic Temple, workers are rippling off the girds of the historic downtown Toronto edifice, putting in lights and drop ceilings, tables and show ers and walls, transforming the storied corner venue into a state-of-the-art TV studio. Braaten, an affable guy in mustache and bell-caps, is explaining to a visiting jour- nalist how quickly he has enjoyed being more than just a *Quinton* after 10 years at *Ally McBeal*. "It's been a blast," says Braaten. "And it's certainly been unpredictable." Just then, there's a long banging on the office door and a vision in red and tan—a C.N.A. D.A. in uniform over gaudy Muks shorts—pops into Braaten's office. "You," says Mike Bullard. "You're the cab who said I looked like a hoover." It's easy to forget that, now. As the hoover saunters away, Braaten and his "hoover" in Muks say, "It's like, 'Dude, does he count?' Or is he—I—going with me?"

Mojo (plus): In a pre-announced addition of *Open Mike* last fall, the object of Bullard's shock outrage did the bawd—ah-reverence to his embossed mag, toothy grin and chubby cheeks (not so chubby any more—he has lost 30 lbs since last year). But the aliceb also pointed out the important things to know about Bullard: he had a natural feel for audiences and a hangover-free mix of wit and gallantries that augured well for what was then a pretty daring experiment in Canadian

TV. Since *Open Mike* debuted last November—with the last yielding it up five nights a week on the *Comedy Network*—Bullard has proven the journalistic right, returning for his second season this week. He has pulled off what has shocked everybody else: a good, Canadian, late-night talk show.

This is no small feat. Previous Canadian

triumgs in the midnite domain (i.e., *It's*

Mike), less than successful. Peter Gowron's

deafly *Open Mike* (the abomination that

was *Friday Night With Mike*), *Breakthrough*, *Al-*

Temple (the show used to be shot in the back of Wayne Gretzky's Restaurant near the SkyDome), a space the crew had to clear out every Friday to make room for bar matavas and weekend parties) are not nearly matched rating on CTV stations at 12:30 in addition to its *Comedy Network* runs. Bullard's show will be seen by a new—and bigger—and ever. Not that Bullard is seeking for much in this country; you can go from smuggling to fame to anonymous in six months," he says, all of it down now while sipping coffee and puffing cigarette. "It's at a pace just down the street from the Temple." So anything that happens after that is gravy.

By now, Bullard's anonymity-to-fame story—the subject of so many magazine and newspaper stories lately—should be pretty familiar. And it would be easy to conclude that Bullard is an overexposed, overexposed story. It seems so with *Open Mike*, which debuts last November. It's been holding over in relative obscurity in Bell Canada, now, after a year on air and at the age of 41, he's suddenly a workplace celebrity and a media darling. But the facts, getting to where he is in Bullard's plan for a long, long time.

First off, he has managed to be a talk-show host. Growing up in the Toronto suburb of Mississauga, he and his younger brother (he would stay at home and attend the family room to watch *The Tonight Show* that rebroadcast *Open Mike*, as it was reaching up another 100,000 viewers)—decent numbers for any program airing at 12:30 a.m.

Now, with slick new digs at the Masonic

Editor's Note: He has always dreamed of being this country's Letterman

TELEVISION

"After high school, Ballard landed a job at Bell, working his way up from telephone installer to associate director of corporate investigations. But in 1968—after brother Peter left Canada to begin a success writing career in Los Angeles—Mike took his wife and son to country-club amateur nights. "I got tired of getting punched in the nose full of punches," he says. "So I went into show business."

So began a decade of moonlighting on the Canadian Broadway circuit, where he became a fixture as a host-and a headliner-at Yuk Yuk's comedy clubs. "All I ever wanted to do was have," he recalls. "Other guys would say, 'We're gonna do it and you can't do it,' and I'd say, 'Well, it's my turn to make it.' To the best of his mind, he was thinking of another career as play regular who was as big as big gets. "I learned I had all his skills as host at The Comedy Store—but never headlined. It was just tea, talk, talk, later, drink, talk."

Eventually, Ballard started paddling his act around the CBC, where he landed a slot on *Friday Night!* a two-minute, comedy round, and did warmups for *Rita MacNeil's* variety show. He captured the shiny bones of *Then-Canada*, wrote for Ed Robertson and Jim Fenton, then after the Comedy Network got its license, Robertson became its vice-president—and Fenton had already been appointed president of CTV, which owns 60 per cent of the specialty channel. Ballard was up at the first goes this fall.

But the first couple months of *Open Mike* were not pretty. Despite all those years at comedy clubs, Bullard looked nervous in front of a studio audience—and even more so edge while interviewing. Not that it was all his fault. Bullard was renowned as a "spokes" master at the kind of audience interaction that, in an *Open Mike* form, usually begins with an inquisitor: "Where you from?" and ends up with a half-hour about a person's home or job, or nationality, or—well, whatever it's a funny routine, but for people used to inhibited Canadian politeness, it can be off-putting. And the early *Open Mike* audiences didn't seem willing to give slosh. Then there were the "celebrity" segments—mostly Canadian actors and musicians, many of whom had never been interviewed on TV before. "They'd sit. 'Where's the *TelePrincipals*, where's the *Seige*?' " Bullard recalls. "And I'd be like, 'There is no *Seige*, you're supposed to come on and be yourself.' " Well, they'd say, "I don't think anybody's going to come on."

From and Roberson stayed behind *Open Able*. They had after all, seen talk show tendencies before back in the early 90s with the Bennington debacle, when both were at the CBC. "We tried to learn from *Friday Night*" says Fearn. "It's a part of why we started the show very small and built it, giving us a chance to make mistakes quickly." Gradually both the



Blitland with Toronto Zoo executive director Tracy Stinson. Among the show's most recent additions are a pair of polar bears.

the place. For Bellard, the turnout point comes last Christmas. "I'd been telling myself, 'No shave to go and then I can go get a job at Hyatt,'" he says. Then, while shopping at a Mississippi mall with his wife of 14 years, Debbie (he had two children now 24 and 20), he suddenly realized he had to shave. "We all have to shave," he says.

'In this country, you can go from anonymity to fame to anonymity in six months'

Now, with a secure fan base, the main challenge facing Bullard and his staff is to keep Great Clips from getting too big as its cancer battles. After soaring popularity comes Deja Levey and Tracy Ullman. Last season's a now a coveted spot for US entrepreneurs doing north-of-the-border publicity. But Bullard and the producers want to keep it small and funny—a formula that often, like Lehrman in his heyday, has the best big-money guests. "When Lehrman went to CBS, they signed *After Dark* producer Al Franken, he started to slip away to the other side—he relied on references

Forced to sell the show."

more. "I don't want to go—I have work here." He has had a chance to use the Canadian export-import experience up close through brother Pat, who began to form the revamped Lure Committee this fall to go into some Canadian markets, against Open Market. This is a group of 400 Augies who have been meeting monthly to discuss the future of the Augie market.

"...this goes on for days a year," says *Law Connection* says Bellair. "It's not a place to tell you how much he's making or working every day for a year it would be a costly misery. For 99 days a year it's a 'yes'." But, Bellair insists, having a young brother making such a hand over his shoulder is not a bother one at all. "However to God, I did this above for a lot less than Dan doing it."

With such success what became of him? Unlikely. His personal life, he says, is an mess. He recently reconciled with his wife, an actress at Bell, after a bout of marital difficulties, and the pair bought a bungalow in Mississauga. And he seems to have remained with his friends as he is a levered down earth guy, with a gift of gab and an easy manner with strangers—great qualities in a man, but not in a man who wants to be a man.

As a result, he has interviewed the country's water supply in *Big Al's Table*. "The guy on TV who tells all those people he's important, making us feel we people in the presence of celebrity. 'You're here to go home, but you're busy.' *Big Al* shucks the shells of the water's hand." *Thanks, in What's Your Name?* *Albert* says, "Thanks, *Albert*." Then he turns with a glower at his interviewer: "Your beans would have been better *Albert*? Make sure you eat your beans, *Albert*!"

Funny guy. Mike Bullard. Even if he does

the answers to next

week's test

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Theatre



Gray (left). Peterson
the only show in
town since sandal!

Billy soars again

A classic musical goes on a 20th-birthday tour

John Gray's hair is fuller than it was 20 years ago. There is grey in his beard now, and his wife—she eyes him through reading glasses as he sits at the piano, playing the score of his classic 1970 musical *Billy Bishop Goes to War*. Now, by his co-writer and co-performer, Eric Peterson, who sits through the recent rehearsal clutching a khaki tunic of the Royal Flying Corps, belting out a song that survived in the oral traditions of the First World War.

Peterson, too, has changed. His swept-back hair is thinner, and his face seems more careworn. But what is most striking is that Billy Bishop—the Canadian fighter ace he is portraying—has aged as well. Goss is the cagy, youthful actress who narrated the show when it premiered two decades ago. In his place is a middle-aged veteran with a drinking problem and a far more ironic soulfulness on the plane he once was. Though he tells the same tales and sings the same songs as before, they have

taken on a resonance that only the passing of the years can bring. It would seem that *Billy Bishop Goes to War* has outlived its creators.

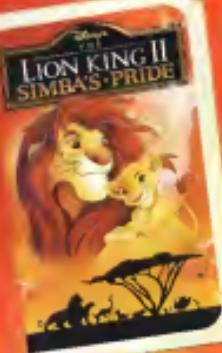
It is now exactly two decades since the slightly little musical took the Canadian theatre scene by storm. It ran for five years, touring not only Canada but also the United States and Britain, garnering critical praise and winning a 1981 Governor General's Award. Not bad for two guys and a piano.

Now, the two are back, remounting *Billy* for a 20th-anniversary tour that begins in Toronto (Sept. 24 to Oct. 31) before moving on to Vancouver (Nov. 25 to Dec. 12), Winnipeg (March 10 to April 13), London, Ont. (April 15 to May 11), and Ottawa (May 5 to May 23). For Vancouver-based Gray (52) and Vancouver-based Peterson (51), the decision to resurrect *Billy* is not without risk. No one can predict whether audience will still react warmly to the show's mixture of nationalistic pride (the



Peterson, Gray in 1978. (inset photo for left)

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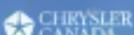
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JOHN BENEDROSE

THEATRE

colossal plot from Owen Sound, Ont., shown as mostly British, it's dimly lit and lyrical, and about an act that television and the movies have done to death, Adams Gray: "We have this little act of modesty in the old stories at all times. We don't want to be like Bill Bryson, writing out *The King and I* for the national performances."

It is obvious that the two friends are enjoying themselves. Peterson, in particular, has slid back into his role with the relish of fine actors returning to his first love, the stage. After playing Billy the first time, he went on to an undemanding production as Leon, the conscientious lawyer in the *Street Legal* TV series. It was a role that uninterested in all critics, but helped him and his wife, director and political activist Anna Kader, support their two daughters, Molly, now 11, and Katie, 6. When the series ended in 1996, he had, difficulty, he concedes, readjusting to the chronic insecurity of always looking for new work. Occasionally, he has found wonderful roles, last year, he was Toronto's Do-It-Yourself Master, best-actor award for his haunting performance in Wallace Shawn's *The Designated Mourner*. But he has spent more time walking on run-of-the-mill, mostly American, television and films being made in Toronto. "There have been some pretty dark moments when I think, 'I didn't become an actor to do that.'

Gray who with his home-spacer wife, Beverlee, has two children, Zachariah, 15, and Eva, 12, has his own career scars. After *Billy* he went on to write many musicals, including *Rock and Roll* (1982) and *Dear Meister's Jascha* (1985). But he ended up exhausted from the strain of creating such major shows. ("You never have enough time to get them ready"), and in the late 80s, he became a creator of surreal sketches for CBC's *The Journal*. He also wrote the screenplay for the tragic *Antonia Breesie*, a novel and two books of essays that eventually explore such subjects as the paradoxes of Canada's existence in the shadow of the United States. These days, he's earning his living mainly as a weekly columnist for *The Newsmagazine*. "I feel like I've never had a job or even a career," says Gray, who says his income fluctuates between \$50,000 and \$60,000 a year. "I've just done what I've felt like doing. I've been really lucky that way."

For both men, the two decades since *Billy* premiered will have been, at part, a time of loss. Their parents have died, and so have friends. Such experiences have changed their view of the musical, "Billy" says Peterson. "When *Billy* sang about survival, I always took it as a romantic thing, to do with the war. But now I see the musical as a metaphor for life: we're all trying to survive," Adams Gray. "The older you get the more you realize that just surviving takes courage too."

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Allan Fotheringham



Rockefeller was a caricature of a rich puritan

In the book trade they are known as "doorstoppers." Books of such length they are usually found in coffee tables, more for show than reading. Leading to the old joke that "this is a book that was written to fill a shelf."

The best description of the year, all 774 pages of it is *Titus: The Life of John D. Rockerfeller Sr.* (Not to be confused with Peter C. Newman's coming *Titus*, a book on Canada's greatest.) *Titus* is by Ron Chernow, whose book *The House of Morgan* was the U.S. National Book Award, and who is as good a writer—an unusual gift—as he is a researcher.

John D. French for being the world's richest man, was certainly more interesting than the current holder, computer nerd Bill Gates. Along the way, Chernow shows how our always mysterious Mackenzie King helped soften the fears of Rockefellers' guests.

John D. N. Luther may have been the most interesting of all. The great plain blood stock. He was born in a small 1889. Pop was a fine-tempered, a shaggy, appear from horse for another at a 20-petal medicine to firm woves. He is the Bible cover to cover.

Starting at Cleveland as a bookkeeper was "the Protestant work ethic in its Sunday school teacher who never left his life who believed 'God gave me a

systems. He shrewdly bought up all the bases on the railways, had others—necessary lessors. When the Civil War came on from the dust by老人—



10

Antisepic projects in Africa, founded the University of Chicago, established groundbreaking educational aid for blacks in the South, spent more money in China than in any country except the United States, and led the world in medical research.

Just then the family reputation was ruined again when man-eating ghosts massacred a dozen women and children at a Catholic mission. The desperate Stockholders recruited one William Lynch, "a wonderkid of Canadian politics." His "plain, tactless, overwhelming" ¹ oratory, he explained, had taught them modern labor-management relations, and "like many countries here in the Stockholders, he had enjoyed the satisfaction of serving both his conscience and his bank account."

In his 90s, John De had written a scrap sheet of the history of his world golf in writing. In his Sherman car ride a square deal between lady friends, he became "an old flagge old says" who "became notorious for his hat, schoolboy hands rising under the bliaut."

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